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## ALLIES ANXIOUS TO COOPERATE IN RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

### Permanent International Committee May Be Appointed to Keep in Touch With Different Organizations and the Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Supreme Council today took up the question of relief to Russia. What is expected is that a permanent international committee will be appointed. It would keep in touch with the governments and private organizations, and likewise with the Russian authorities. There is no desire to do anything that would even appear to question the leadership of Herbert Hoover. Indeed, the European countries outside the conference are particularly anxious to be understood to be cooperating with the Americans who have already taken up this work.

It was Aristide Briand who opened the debate, declaring that it was impossible to forget that Russia had fought with the Allies and had a right to look to the Allies for help. Mr. Briand intimated that he considered the work should be left to private organizations, but Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that such is not the view of the British Government.

Private efforts would not, he said, appreciably affect the situation. The Red Cross could not repeat the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes. The magnitude of the question was expounded by the British Premier in somewhat startling language, for he asserted that the Russian famine and its sequel might cost the world more than the whole war had cost it. To remain indifferent was then foolish, indeed impossible.

While he had no admiration for the Soviet Government, it was idle to think of carrying succor without the closest cooperation with the Soviets. The Soviets control transportation and the official machinery, and the permission of the Soviets is necessary in order to move about Russia. Therefore for this purpose the Allies must make arrangements with the Soviets. The official information is that in some Russian provinces there is a surplus of grain which the peasants will only release against the goods they require. Therefore the relief organization should consider whether those provinces cannot be given other commodities than food.

The British Premier was very insistent that no political advantage should be taken. The viewpoint will be entirely humanitarian. Colonel Harvey promised to obtain information respecting the measures being taken by Mr. Hoover. Everybody on the Council expressed willingness to cooperate. Some of the lines were laid down by Lord Curzon, who as Viceroy of India, dealt with a famine involving 70,000,000 persons.

The problem, he said, was not merely to send grain to Odessa. It was one of transport and organization. The famine area should be divided into districts. There should be a controller in each district. No accumulation of population in any center should be allowed. The assistance of the Soviet Government was essential. The setting up of an international relief authority was essential. A large enlistment of enthusiastic young men of some experience was essential. These are the main lines to be followed by the commission appointed.

### Relief from Britain

#### Urgent Appeal Is Issued to the Nation for Help for Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An appeal signed by prominent statesmen, business men and educationists has been issued to the nation by the Imperial War Relief Fund on behalf of Russia, "appeals from which," the signatories state, "are unparalleled in their urgency." The British Government is in favor of private effort being utilized to the full in the cause, and it was known before Mr. Lloyd George went to Paris that the subject would be raised at the Supreme Council meeting by the British delegation purely on humanitarian grounds. There has been much speculation as to the political future of Russia, but the disposition is general not to allow political considerations to blot out humanitarian instincts in dealing with the present urgent situation.

The necessity for some international action is no longer denied, and, even although various statistics emanating from Russia may not agree, there is ample evidence provided by the Soviet authorities themselves that the force of economic circumstances is driving Nicholas Lenine to take steps which may have far-reaching political consequences. The Soviet leader is credited with having come to the point where he would welcome the surrender of his own absolute power to a coalition of Russian elements, and a recent circular addressed to the governments outside Russia, including the British Government, is indicative of a considerable change of attitude on his part toward more established constitutions.

#### Americans at Work

Conversations are proceeding between the representatives of the Soviet Government abroad and those Russians who have been living in exile since Alexander Kerensky was overthrown. Assurances have been tentatively given already that no restriction will be placed upon the personnel of the famine committee in Moscow, but this question has not yet been finally settled, and general but definite instructions are awaited in London that the exiles will be welcomed back to Moscow to take part in the work of national relief.

Meanwhile the director of the American relief organization has the intention of establishing bases at Moscow and at Petrograd. Supplies at Danzig and Hamburg are to be utilized, but those acquainted with Russia are of the opinion that the work has been launched from the wrong side, thus increasing the difficulty of reaching the areas where relief is needed.

#### Jews Leaving Russia

The serious conditions in Russia due to the failure of the harvest are causing a feeling of anxiety to prevail with the governments of the border states, who, by virtue of their proximity, are already threatened with an influx of people from Russia. That a food crisis has been inevitable for some time was obvious to anyone who was aware of the small area of land under cultivation, which in conjunction with the meagerness of the crops rendered it apparent that before the end of the year the country would be almost destitute of food.

The Jews of Russia, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, were the first to take alarm, and for months past have been flocking over the borders in ever-increasing numbers, and although every effort has been made to keep some sort of record with a view to their repatriation when conditions again become normal, owing to the length of the frontier to be watched it has been found almost impossible to carry out this scheme effectively.

#### Immensity of Operations

Apart from Russia the countries most affected are the Baltic states, Poland and Rumania, and the consequences of a sudden invasion of hordes of starving people to some of these newly constituted countries it is considered can be nothing short of disastrous unless the greater powers of western Europe and America come to their assistance in some very practical way, and that immediately. The immensity of the operations that will have to be undertaken during the coming winter can hardly be realized.

Whilst a full appreciation is felt for the relief already instituted by America, it is thought that any attempt to convey food to the outlying districts of Russia will prove almost a certain failure, for not only will it be almost impossible to trace such stores to their ultimate disposal but it would require little short of an army to prevent them being used by the Soviet Government for purposes of bolstering up their failing authority. A plan that would give the maximum relief to the greatest number it is considered would be for the border states to give priority to Russian relief supplies over the railways of the border states to the Russian frontiers, and to establish depots there under the protection of each state for distribution in Russia over an area that would increase as facilities for transport (which at present is almost wholly lacking) increased.

At present huge masses of people in Russia are on the move toward the towns and districts less affected by the failure of the harvest with the result that whole areas including towns are being rapidly denuded of every vestige of stock or grain. The Russian Cooperative Society, which under normal conditions has proved to be an organization reaching almost every inhabitant of Russia, has owing to the impossible transport facilities, completely broken down.

Meanwhile in no quarters will the result of the Supreme Council discussions be more eagerly watched than by the Baltic and other states bordering on Russia for on the vital question of immediate help to Russia their very existence is felt to depend.

## SENATE ENDS CHINA'S INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"In accordance with the spirit that has traditionally characterized our relations with foreign governments," as requested by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the Senate yesterday authorized the President to remit to China, as "an act of friendship," all further payments of the indemnity payable to the United States in consequence of the Boxer rebellion of 1901.

The original indemnity fund was fixed at $24,440,778. In asking passage of the bill, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, explained that to date there have been received from China payments totaling $12,413,499, representing the payments of principal and interest up to October 1, 1917, the date of the beginning of the five-year period of postponement allowed by the allied powers upon China's entry into the war.

This government's original claim for military and naval expenses, excluding private claims of American citizens, amounts to only $1,236,858 more than has actually been received from China on that account.

## TARIFF VALUATION PLAN ACCEPTABLE

### Virtually Agreed Upon by Senate Committee at Deliberations on Fordney Bill — Final Action Put Over for a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retention of the American valuation plan in the Fordney tariff bill was virtually agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee at deliberations during which the Republican members heard Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who favors the proposal. Final action by the committee, however, was deferred until today.

On Monday the committee will take up the schedules of the Fordney bill, limiting the time for each witness. Over 500 persons have asked to be permitted to testify.

While the committee was hearing Secretary Hoover, Democratic members launched a sharp attack on the "closed door" methods of Boies Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, who had notified the Democrats earlier in the day that the time had come for the Republicans to tackle the tariff problems alone.

It developed during the executive sessions of the committee that Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, served notice on Senator Penrose that he would oppose the American valuations plan as tentatively drawn by the tariff framers, subject to slight modifications recommended by the Treasury Department. While Senator LaFollette will be outvoted in the committee, it is certain that he will cause considerable trouble. The "agreement" to retain the plan, he said, had been reached purposely during his absence from the committee room.

#### Dye Embargo Feature

Today Senator Penrose will confer on the dye embargo feature with Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, and Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

In the meantime the House of Representatives took steps to extend protection for the American chemical and dye industry. By a vote of 186 to 91, it passed the Longworth bill extending the provisions of the emergency tariff act relating to the chemical and dye industry until November 27, the limitation set in the original measure. Its immediate passage was the direct result of an appeal by President Harding addressed to Nicholas Longworth, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. The activity of the President on behalf of what amounts to a virtual embargo against the importation of dyes and dyestuffs indicates that he will exert his influence later upon the Senate to incorporate a dye embargo in the tariff bill.

#### President's Letter

His letter to Mr. Longworth reads in part as follows: "I am aware that the Secretary of the Treasury has already called the attention of your committee to the extreme desirability of extending this protective provision.

"Surely we should be both unmindful and unjust if we failed in a suitable protection of this industry until the new and complete tariff revision is made effective."

The Longworth bill, besides extending existing restrictions on dye imports provided in the emergency tariff act, gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to admit, at his discretion, imports of dyes or dyestuffs which are regarded as essential to industries and which cannot be produced in this country.

Debate on the bill provoked a long wrangle on the Administration's "economy program," Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, taking the floor in an extended speech during which he sharply criticized the debt burden which the Democratic Administration turned over to its successors. He said the Democrats had "fooled" the people for eight years and had taken over the railways for political reasons at a total cost of $4,000,000,000, and had come through with $540,000,000 unpaid. He aroused Democratic leaders when he described the railways as a "war baby," and said he was not in favor of taxes to meet the present deficit caused by Democratic mismanagement.

## AEROPLANE ISSUE RAISED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Supreme Council today discussed the question of German aeroplanes. Marshal Foch alleged that clauses of the Treaty had been violated and it was urged that commercial aeroplanes could be transformed into war machines. The matter was referred to the Versailles commission, but there arose the question of whether the commissions of disarmament control in Germany should now be abolished.

Lord Curzon considered that they were superfluous, as did Marquess della Torretta. The surveillance should be left to the League of Nations. Mr. Briand pointed out that armaments were being discovered in Germany, and it was dangerous to remove control. In the end no decision on this point was reached.

## NEWS SUMMARY

The Department of State has sent formal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to attend the Washington disarmament conference, and also a separate invitation to China. The messages declare that the world cannot stand the present armament burdens, and that remedies must be applied to causes of international friction. p. 1

Tammany has completed its municipal ticket for the New York election in November, renaming John F. Hylan for mayor and Charles L. Craig for controller. The education of the city's children is regarded as the foremost campaign issue, because of the alleged neglect of this duty by the Hylan administration. p. 5

Declaring that the Sheppard-Towner bill, providing for federal cooperation with the states in the protection of maternity and infancy, was an attempt to aid women seeking political office, Miss Alice M. Robertson, United States Representative from Oklahoma, announced her unalterable opposition to the measure yesterday. Children were being used for political ends, she said; the salient feature of the bill was its provision of a "federally authorized center of propaganda." p. 5

Samuel Untermyer, in a cable message from Germany, announces that when he returns to America the investigation of the New York fire insurance situation will be resumed. His statement is in reply to Elihu Root's opinion to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange holding the exchange to be strictly within the New York law. Mr. Untermyer contends that the opinion is based upon a false assumption. p. 4

Judge K. M. Landis of the District Court, in withholding the long awaited wage awards from the building trade, declares he will withhold them until objectionable features in agreements between employers and men have been rmoved. The compacts, he says, which have been entered into, would maintain or raise the cost of building against the public interest. p. 5

Joseph Dana Miller, of the Single Tax Review, in comparing New York's recent increase in building activity with the stagnation in other parts of the United States, attributes the situation to the embodiment in law of a proposed Single Tax reform, the exemption of all land improvements from taxation. The experience of Sydney, Australia, in raising all its revenue from a land value rate, and abolishing its tax on improvements, showed the practicability and advantage of the single tax system, he said. p. 5

So serious has the food crisis in Russia become that measures of relief are urgently demanded. The immense difficulties brought about by failure of the harvest and the small crop under cultivation have been accentuated by the utter lack of transportation. The necessity of international action is admitted and the Supreme Council in Paris has expressed its willingness to cooperate in plans for relieving the food shortage. One of the obstacles in the way of assistance is the possibility of the Soviet Government using the relief stores to bolster up its failing authority, but it is maintained that political considerations should not stand in the way of the much-needed relief. p. 1

Eamon de Valera has replied to the British proposals. The contents of his reply to the terms offered by Mr. Lloyd George have not been disclosed, but it is expected that the British Premier, who returns to London today, will make a statement in the House of Commons next Tuesday or Wednesday. In the event of acceptance it will be impossible to give effect to the proposals before Parliament has exercised its rights of discussion in full, according to a statement made by Lord Birkenhead in the Upper House. Meanwhile, the House of Commons has agreed to a resolution authorizing payment of £3,000,000 to the Irish railway companies in discharge of the state's obligations during the period of control. p. 1

In an effort to halt the Greek advance in Anatolia the Kemalist Turks are preparing to make a stand on the River Sukaria. They have little confidence in their plan, however, as it is said they are preparing to abandon Angora. The Kemalist accusations that British assistance is being given to the Greeks is officially denied. p. 2

Apparently a deadlock has been reached in Paris on the Silesian negotiations. The experts drew up a report, but the report was not unanimous and it left the thorny problem of the industrial basin for the council to settle. The respective views of each side were again explained, both British and French statesmen standing firm against any further concessions. p. 1

Three by-elections for vacancies in the House of Commons are pending. One is in the Caerphilly division of Glamorganshire, another in the constituency of Louth and the third in the Abbey division of Westminster. p. 2

General Lord Byng has been sworn in as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada. p. 2

## SINN FEIN REPLIES TO BRITISH OFFER

### Mr. de Valera's Answer to the Government's Proposals Has Been Received — Mr. Lloyd George Returning From Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that the Prime Minister would probably make a statement on the Irish situation in the House next Tuesday or Wednesday. Eamon de Valera's reply to the proposals of the British Government was handed to Mr. Chamberlain in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George at noon today at No. 11 Downing Street by R. C. Barton, who was accompanied by Art O'Brien and Joseph McGrath.

In view of Mr. de Valera's reply and the urgency of the Irish situation Mr. Lloyd George returns to London tomorrow to deal with the Irish question.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, made an interesting speech on the Irish situation in reply to questions put by the Marquess of Salisbury. It was extremely improbable, the Lord Chancellor announced, that any statement on the terms offered by the government would be made to Parliament before it rose. If, on the other hand, the government was informed that the representatives of South Ireland considered the proposals suitable or unsuitable, not only that fact but the proposals themselves would be communicated to Parliament. If the proposals were assented to and later discussions proved fruitful, it would be utterly impossible to give effect to that until Parliament had exercised its rights of discussion in full.

Reviewing the previous history of the peace movement, the Lord Chancellor said the situation some weeks ago was one in which the principal difficulties were military ones. The progress of the coercive attempts made by the government had proved in a high degree disappointing. Military tactics had not succeeded and yet there seemed not the slightest prospect of any solution of the difficulty except by further and intensified military efforts.

Referring to his own speech on the eve of the King's visit to Belfast, Lord Birkenhead stated he had made it plain that it was not the policy of the government in any circumstances to indicate the concessions it was prepared to make unless and until there were persons of obvious authority in Ireland who were prepared to undertake the responsibility for these discussions with representatives of the government.

After the delivery of the King's speech and in response to it, it was evident that the situation had altered, inasmuch as it was no longer possible to maintain there were not in Ireland men of the highest consequence and importance who were willing to treat with the government. If the government had refused to enter into communications it would have been committed for an indefinite period to the continuance of military and police efforts. It might still prove to be the case that these desperate necessities awaited the government but it would have to ask for and obtain the sanction of the people of the country in order to continue this policy of repression.

The resolution in the Irish Railways bill authorizing the payment of £3,000,000 to the companies in discharge of the State's obligations during the period of control was agreed to by the House of Commons last night. Strong pressure had been brought to bear on the companies both by the government and the trade unions on account of the tender political situation which would not have been at all improved by industrial trouble.

Despite the action of the Great Northern Railway which stood out of the negotiations to the last, it was agreed in Dublin to establish negotiating machinery for the Irish railwaymen and to set up an Irish appeal tribunal. This has eased the situation brought about by the prospect of decontrol.

## SILESIAN PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED

### British and French Statesmen Have Apparently Reached a Deadlock and a Solution to the Problem Is Still Being Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A critical stage has been reached in the Upper Silesian negotiations. While the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes the solution adumbrated will be possible, there was a dramatic episode today. When the ministers met they reached what is apparently a deadlock. The experts with new instructions, working hastily, succeeded in drawing up a report, but this report was not unanimous and final as was hoped. Some kind of scheme showing the different circles and their relative importance and connection was framed, but the actual division of the industrial basin remained a delicate task for the Supreme Council.

In the meantime there has been some change, it would seem, in the attitude of the French delegation. Alarm has been expressed lest Aristide Briand was prepared to make a surrender that would be found excessive. This morning when the premiers and ambassadors met in the Hotel Crillion there was a somewhat stormy encounter. The statesmen explained again their respective views. They indicated the last concessions they considered it was possible to make. Mr. Briand took a firm stand. As one of the publicists declares: "He must remember the enagagements, military, financial and industrial which bind us to the Polish nation, and he has arrived at the point when he cannot recede by a single step."

After nearly three hours of discussion the British Premier remained on his position and the French Premier did not shift from the standpoint he had taken up. In the meantime Lord Curzon and Louis Loucheur endeavored in a separate conversation to realize an accord but without result.

In short, when, according to the arrangements made, the hour came to enter the automobiles which were to take the statesmen to Rambouillet, the presidential country seat, for luncheon, there was, contrary to all expectations, no immediate prospect of an agreement.

With President Millerand during the day there will be possibilities of more private negotiations. The atmosphere of the Quai d'Orsay and the hotel has become difficult, and indiscretions have been numerous which tend to render the task harder. Newspapers arriving from England, announcing in great headlines a triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, do not render the position of Mr. Briand easier, and the German comment is also embarrassing.

### FRENCH CHARGÉ IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The French Embassy has been informed from Paris that J. Blondell, formerly attached to the Embassy staff here, has been appointed chargé of the French legation in Mexico City.


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## INDEX FOR AUGUST 12, 1921


Business and Finance.....Page 10
- Policy for Potash Mines in Question
- German-Russian Transport Line
- Financial Reports Mislead on Trade
- British Cotton Trade Condition
- Argentina Trade Status Reported
- Hide and Leather Markets Improve

Editorials.....Page 14
- Toward the Washington Conference
- Inoculation in Training Camps
- Reducing the Wages of Money
- Irrigation in Mexico
- The Cooperator and Education
- Editorial Notes

Education.....Page 12
- The Examination in Algebra
- No Fixed Holidays
- Conference of Historians
- Motion Pictures in Schools of France
- Stabilization of Salary Scales
- Correspondence Study in America
- Education Notes

General News—
- Allies Anxious to Cooperate in Relief for Russia ..... 1
- Invitations Sent Abroad Deprecate Armament Load ..... 1
- News Summary ..... 1
- Silesian Gordian Knot Still Uncut..... 1
- Sinn Fein Replies to British Offer.... 1
- Canada Welcomes Governor-General.. 2
- Turks Preparing to Make a Stand.... 2
- British Election Prospects Slight..... 2
- Mr. Mellon Gives Revised Estimate.. 2
- President Hears Mr. Borah's Views.. 2
- Tariff Valuation Plan Acceptable..... 2
- Insurance Inquiry Will Be Resumed.. 4
- Action Is Sought on Far East Issues.. 4
- Tammany Broke Election Promise... 5
- Single Tax as a Housing Solution.... 5
- Child Saving Bill a Political Blind.... 5
- Foreign Language Schools Curbed... 5
- Anti-Beer Bill Encounters Snag..... 5
- Work of Wireless Congress Outlined.. 6
- Peace Workers in Session at Berne... 6
- New Paris-London Air Line Proposed 6
- Belgrade-Vienna Route by Water..... 7
- Help From Japan in the World War.. 7
- Condition of Indian Settlers in Fiji... 7
- Administration of London Masonry... 7
- Freight Rates Are Protested.....11

Illustrations—
- General Byng ..... 2
- An Audience by Nature..... 3
- Ling Foo ..... 3
- "Dante and His Poem," by di Michelino 4
- Mrs. T. C. Bundy..... 8
- "Goats,' From the Etching by J. A. S. Monks .....13

Labor—
- Trade Pacts to Increase Cost of Building ..... 5
- High Wage Decried in South Australia 6

Special Articles—
- The Odd Man ..... 3
- The Wheat Harvest in Italy..... 3
- Rousseau and Romanticism..... 3
- Pursuing the Art of Conversation.... 3
- The Florence of Dante's Day..... 4

Sporting.....Page 8
- Pilgrims Open Match at Lords
- Scottish League to Start Monday
- Johnston Wins Over Richards
- Miss Lenglen Drawn to Play Tennis Stars
- Potsponed Matches Will Begin Today
- New York Defeats Philadelphia, 7 to 3
- Boston Braves Win From Philadelphia

The Home Forum.....Page 13
- The Simplicity of Truth
- Lowell on Thackeray and Dickens


## INVITATIONS SENT ABROAD DEPRECATE ARMAMENT LOAD

### Washington, in Inviting Powers to Conference, Says Only Hope for Economic Readjustment of World Is in Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Formal invitations to attend the international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions, to convene in Washington on November 11, were sent to the powers by the United States Government yesterday. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, drafted the formal invitations and on being submitted to President Harding for his approval they were dispatched through the American Embassies to the foreign offices of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, the four nations to participate in the major deliberations of the gathering.

At the same time the State Department sent an invitation to the Chinese Government to send its representatives to participate in the phase of the conference dealing with the settlement of Far Eastern and Pacific questions. The invitation merely dealt with Pacific questions, but in other respects was similar to the ones sent to the other powers, the only difference in each case being the name of the governments.

The invitations were in the hands of the various foreign offices by the time the Department of State gave the text of them to the press. Secretary Hughes had discussed the drafting of the invitations with the President on Wednesday, as soon as the Tokyo Foreign Office had indicated its acceptance of the date set by the State Department.

#### Basic Axioms Stated

While not going into a detailed discussion of the purposes of the momentous gathering, the invitations set forth some general considerations on which a successful issue of the conference depends. Three definite axioms were set forth as basic:

1. Reduction of armaments and cessation of unproductive expenditures in the international competitive race is the only way to secure relief from a staggering economic burden, to assure progress, peace, and social justice for the world.

2. Such reduction must clearly depend on the nations primarily concerned having a will for peaceful settlements and understandings relative to questions which promote international friction.

3. Settlements must be based on the "application of principles" and an agreement as to what principles should be applied.

Touching on the burdens of armaments and the extent to which they bar material and moral progress, the invitations said:

"The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance on enterprise and national prosperity, and avoidable extravagance of this nature is not only without economic justification, but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation."

#### Program Not Fixed

For obvious reasons, the invitation stated, the question of naval armaments was given first consideration, but the American Government thought it best not to make the matter exclusive and to leave the door open for consideration of land armaments as well. In the same connection Secretary Hughes dropped the significant intimation that "it may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which, in the interest of humanity, the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled." The reference was clearly to such weapons as poison gas, the destructive character of which has been improved in the chemical laboratories of the powers since the close of the world war.

Settlement of causes of friction and the agreement on fundamentals must clearly precede a successful attempt at the delimitation of armaments, the formal statement declared.

"It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application."

#### Friendship Desired

This government, it was explained in the note, thought it best not to attempt at this time to outline the agenda or to define the scope of the deliberations relative to Far Eastern questions, but rather to leave this open to further discussions and understandings to be reached before the convening of the conference, "in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision."

The Secretary of State was careful not to discuss the meaning to be attached to the application of principles nor the questions to which they were

to be applied. Neither did he indicate whether or not he expected that some sources of friction might be eliminated before the convening of the powers, although it is understood that an effort will be made to get rid of the troublesome Yap question before the conference.

### Text of Invitation

The text of the invitation is as follows, the only difference being in the name of the government:

"The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions should also be discussed.

"Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability, or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward the reasonable expectation of progress. The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation. Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to affect their limitation. The time is believed to be opportune for these powers to approach this subject directly and in conference; and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which in the interest of humanity the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled.

### Solutions Hoped for

"It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this government that through an interchange of views, with the facilities afforded by a conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time, that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

"It is not the purpose of this government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly in pursuance of the proposal which has been made, and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the President invites the Government of Great Britain to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, to be in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921."

### Note to China

The following invitation was cabled by the Secretary of State to the American Legation at Peking for delivery to the Foreign Office of the Chinese Government:

"The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a conference on the subject of limitation of armaments, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions should also be discussed.

"It is quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this government that through an interchange of views, with the facilities afforded by a conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time, that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

### Scope Not Defined

"It is not the purpose of this government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meetings of the conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made, and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the President invites the Government of the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in connection with the conference on the subject of limitation of armament, to be held in Washington on the eleventh day of November, 1921."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph American Press Association

*Lord Byng of Vimy*

Famous leader of the Canadian and British troops in France who has just been sworn in as the new Governor-General of Canada

## CANADA WELCOMES GOVERNOR-GENERAL

### Large and Enthusiastic Crowds at Quebec Welcome Lord Byng of Vimy on Occasion of His State Entry Into the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—With picturesque and stately ceremonial, General Lord Byng of Vimy was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada in the presence of a most distinguished gathering at the legislative buildings in Quebec yesterday. Everything was done to assure the new Governor-General that he was right welcome. In fact the Dominion has never witnessed a more enthusiastic effort to make a governor-general feel at home than the welcome extended to Lord Byng, soldier and administrator and popular and honored general of the Canadian Corps at Vimy Ridge and in other engagements.

The streets of the historic old city were profusely decorated with bunting and filled with cheering crowds, while a miniature chateau had been erected on Kings Wharf where, attended by his staff, the Governor-General landed and was received by Justice Idington of the Supreme Court of Canada and acting administrator of the government of the Dominion. Promptly at 10 a. m. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, went on board the steamship Empress of France and paid his respects to Lord Byng.

### A Great Welcome

Half an hour later, the government steamer, the steamship Lady Grey, went alongside the liner and conveyed Lord and Lady Byng and his staff to King's Wharf. Awaiting them were Justice Idington of the Dominion, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and members of the Dominion and Quebec cabinets. As the steamer Lady Gray proceeded to the wharf a salute of 19 guns was fired from the citadel. The band played the national anthem as Lord Byng came ashore.

After a short parade through the streets, accompanied by a military escort, Lord and Lady Byng proceeded to the legislative buildings for the inauguration ceremony. The assemblage here was brilliant. Lord and Lady Byng received a continuous ovation as they passed through the crowds, which his lordship acknowledged by waving his hand, while his wife bowed repeatedly. A dense throng had gathered at the legislative buildings and here again he received a warm welcome.

Lord Byng took his seat upon a dais with the government members and representatives of the army and navy standing at his right and left. The guests stood below the table of the Assembly House. Rodolphe Boudreau, clerk of the privy-council, then took up the Bible, and, bowing to Lord Byng, handed it to the Justice Idington. Lord Byng then stepped down from the dais and took the Bible from Justice Idington and repeated the oath of office.

### Loyal Addresses Presented

After Lord Byng had taken the oath, another salute of 19 guns was fired from the citadel. Loyal addresses were then presented to the Governor-General by L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and Mayor Lamson of Quebec City. Lord Byng replied in French and English.

Later Lord and Lady Byng and his suite were entertained at a luncheon in the legislative restaurant by the Canadian Government. Mr. Meighen assured the Governor-General of the loyal service of ministers and a warm welcome on behalf of the Dominion Government and the entire Canadian people, while Mr. Taschereau made a declaration of the loyalty and devotion to the British Crown of the French-Canadian Province of Quebec.

Lord Byng in reply assured the gathering of the high place held by Canada in the heart of the motherland and said he would endeavor to fill his high office according to the constitutional usages and in conformity with the free self-governing dominion of the great British Commonwealth of nations.

A stay was made in the citadel until the evening when Lord and Lady Byng were entertained at dinner by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, at Spencer Wood, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. At 10.30 p. m. the Governor-General and his party left by a special train for Ottawa.

## BRITISH ELECTION PROSPECTS SLIGHT

### Government's Future Plans Depend, However, Largely Upon the Irish Negotiations and the Washington Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — There are three by-elections for vacancies in the House of Commons now pending, in the Caerphilly division of Glamorganshire, in the constituency of Louth and in the Abbey division of Westminster. Preparations for the latter are the most advanced and three candidates are already in the field, Brig.-Gen. J. S. Nicholson, D. S. O., Lieutenant-Colonel Applin, D. S.O., and J. G. Butler. Lady Bonham Carter has also been invited to contest the seat on behalf of the Westminster Liberal Association but has declined the invitation.

General Nicholson has been nominated by the Unionist Association, but he will not vote with the Coalition if elected. He will vote independently of the government on all questions including finance, which is in these days the most popular point of attack for free lances.

Colonel Applin is definitely out for financial retrenchment on the part of the government and has been nominated by the Anti-Waste Party. Mr. Butler, who is a member of the London County Council, is a Labor nominee, but his name has still to be approved by the National Labor organization. Independent Liberals outside the division are indisposed to fight the election which is so near in their estimation to a general election. The seat is one formerly held by W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts.

The discussion of the prospects of a general election has been revived since the supposed announcement by the Premier in Paris that he would not go to Washington, a report which turned out to be unfounded. The government's plans for the future are dependent, however, upon contingencies which cannot be foreseen. Three factors have an important bearing on the government's intentions—the Irish negotiations, the outcome of the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes' economy committee and the disarmament conference in Washington. The consensus of opinion is that no general election can possibly take place before early in 1922, unless some unexpected hitch occurs in the adjustment of the relations between North and South Ireland.

It is more and more recognized that peace in Ireland lies not between the British Government and either of the two parties in Ireland, but between the Irishmen themselves. The most favorable impression has been given by the prompt release of J. J. McKeown, member of Dail Eireann, and the step is welcomed as a proof that the government is leaving no stone unturned to insure the success of the present peace movement.

### PRESIDENT TO JOIN EAGLES

NEWARK, New Jersey — President Harding will become a member of the fraternal Order of Eagles, it was announced yesterday at the annual convention of the order. A committee left for Washington to initiate the President.

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## TURKS PREPARING TO MAKE A STAND

### Kemalists Seem to Place but Little Reliance in Efforts to Stem the Greek Invasion—Angora May Be Abandoned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Notwithstanding the severe defeats that have been inflicted by the Greeks on the Turkish army in Asia Minor, preparations are being made by the latter for a stand on the river Sukaria, which lies north and south about 23 miles east of Sivri-hissar. At the same time it is very evident, according to information received at the Greek legation here, that the Turks place little confidence in their ability to stem the tide of the Greek invasion on the line of the Sukaria, and preparations are said to be in progress to abandon Angora.

Furthermore, owing to the recent landings of Greek troops at Sinope and other Black Sea points, as well as the recent bombardment of Trebizond, the Turks have now decided that the determination to make Sivas their future capital was not a wise choice, mainly owing to its proximity to the coast, therefore the next seat of Kemal Pasha's government is expected to be Kaisarieh which is situated much further inland.

### Munition Factories Lost

It is estimated that Kemal Pasha has lost at least half his forces since the operations began. This includes some 14,000 casualties and prisoners and 10,000 deserters, also 160 guns, but apart from these losses, by far the greatest blow to the Kemalist forces, it is considered, lay in the capture of the Eski-Shehr-Afium Karahissar railway, with the important ammunition and other factories that the former town contained.

Meanwhile Kemal Pasha's influence with the Turks is declared to be growing steadily less, and not only with his own men but the rift that has been apparent for some time between Angora and Constantinople is widening with the Kemalist retreat. In addition the salutary effect on the turbulent elements in Afghanistan is becoming apparent, and the threatened invasion of India proportionately less.

Notwithstanding the British attitude of studied neutrality there can be little doubt that Great Britain, by a victory of the Greek forces and the check that this and other reasons has placed on Soviet influence in the east, can view her Far Eastern problems with an equanimity that hardly seemed possible six months ago.

### Neutrality Questioned

Complaints have been made by the Kemalists that assistance is being given directly by the British to the Greeks, and, as instance in proof, it is pointed out that the Greek ships are being allowed to use the harbor of Constantinople. In reply the British authorities, while denying the accusation that the British Government has departed from its attitude of neutrality, point out that Constantinople is a neutral port occupied by allied troops and therefore ships of any nation have a right to use it as they wish. Furthermore, it is pointed out that Russian ships have in the past been passing freely across the Black Sea with munitions for the Turkish Army.

No doubt the frequent demonstrations of friendship that have taken place before the British legation in Athens has considerably strengthened the belief that assistance was being surreptitiously given to the Greek Army. On almost every occasion of a Greek victory crowds have gathered outside the British official residence and vigorous acclamations of friendship have been made which will not have lost color in transmission to Angora.

## GERMAN INTEREST IN SILESIAN DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The tension here increases as the decision as to the fate of Upper Silesia approaches. The latest editions of newspapers, which are eagerly bought up, are read by people standing on the street. A final protest against the Supreme Council's supposed division of the territory in dispute was made by the Germans in the Leobschütz district, where 99 per cent of the inhabitants voted in the plebiscite in favor of Germany. The Polish inhabitants in the important district of Tarnowitz, who gave their votes for Poland, now see, like the inhabitants of Pless and Rybnik, the uncertainty of their future under the Polish régime, and have sent an appeal against the division to the Supreme Council in Paris.

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## MR. MELLON GIVES REVISED ESTIMATE

### Expenditure for Country This Year, Following Reduction of $520,000,000 in First Budget, Now Put at $4,034,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Following the "economy conference" at the White House on Tuesday night between President Harding and Republican leaders, A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee revised estimates, including reductions of $520,000,000 in the estimated expenditures of the government for this year. This would leave, he stated, an estimated total expenditure of about $4,034,000,000.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize that the program agreed upon at Tuesday's conference and outlined in this letter depends upon the reductions in expenditures which the Administration expects to accomplish," Secretary Mellon wrote to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the committee, "and that the anticipated savings can be effected only by the most consistent and determined efforts to cut expenditures.

"The estimates of receipts, on the other hand," he wrote, "represent the utmost expected to accrue during the year, particularly in view of the uncertainties resulting from the depression in business, and the shrinkage in incomes and profits."

Secretary Mellon also informed the committee that in order to carry out the proposed program and further provide for the financing of the short-dated debt, the Secretary of the Treasury should have enlarged authority for the issue and retirement of second Liberty Bond notes, with provision for a total of $7,500,000,000 at any one time outstanding.

"The existing authority is for $7,000,000,000 and about $3,850,000,000 of Victory notes and $311,000,000 of Treasury notes are already outstanding thereunder.

"The additional authority is necessary in order to carry out the program for dealing with the short-dated debt outlined in my letter to you of April 30, 1921," the letter added.

Mr. Mellon estimated reductions in the various departments as follows: War Department, $50,000,000; Navy Department, $100,000,000; Shipping Board, $100,000,000; Agricultural Department, $25,000,000; railways, $50,000,000 and miscellaneous, $25,000,000, making a total reduction of $350,000,000.

Added to this reduction he estimates that the Treasury will provide for two items of estimated public debt expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 out of other public debt receipts during the year as follows: net redemption of war savings securities, $100,000,000; retirement of Pittman Act securities, $70,000,000.

"This will mean a reduction of $170,000,000 below the previously estimated net public debt expenditure for the year," wrote Mr. Mellon. "It is understood that the sinking fund requirements of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, amounting to $265,754,865 for the year, will be observed, and the miscellaneous debt reductions to be made out of receipts specially earmarked for the purpose will not be disturbed."

The aggregate reduction in expenditure for the fiscal year, on the basis above established, will be $520,000,000, Mr. Mellon estimates, leaving an estimated total expenditure of about $4,034,000,000.

### GOLD BARS FROM SWEDEN

NEW YORK, New York—The steamer Stockholm, from Gothenburg, Sweden, arrived yesterday with 58 cases of gold bars, valued at $1,800,000, consigned to the National Bank of Commerce.

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## PRESIDENT HEARS MR. BORAH'S VIEWS

### Disarmament Among Subjects Discussed at the White House —Nation Wll Be Kept Well Informed During Arms Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Harding indicated yesterday that it is his intention to discuss national policies and take counsel with others than the "stand pat" elements of the Republican Party.

He conferred for an hour at the White House with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who has assumed a leadership in Congress on various phases of the question of disarmament and the forthcoming conference.

The parley between the Senator and the President was arranged some time ago on the initiative of the Chief Executive, who told Senator Borah, when he visited the Capitol to urge the postponement of the soldier bonus legislation, that he would seek an opportunity to discuss disarmament with the Senator.

During the conference between Senator Borah and the President, various subjects came up for discussion, particularly the policy that the United States would pursue at the Washington conference. Senator Borah has all along advocated the concentration of attention on naval disarmament as presenting a less complex problem. The Administration takes it for granted that, while it is not thought desirable to exclude the land disarmament, in point of fact the showdown will come on naval reduction by the three chief naval powers.

### Funding of Allied Debt

Other subjects which are understood to have been discussed at the conference were the question of the passage at the present Congress of a bill for the restoration of free tolls for the American coastwise shipping passing through the Panama Canal, the question of publicity for the international conference, the framing of a treaty of peace with Germany, and the matter of postponing the funding of the allied debt until after the international conference has finished its deliberations.

Senator Borah had advocated the postponement of funding of the debt on broad grounds that the end justified the means, and that the United States could legitimately use the debt as a weapon to bring the powers to terms. This is a matter in which Senator Borah is vitally interested, but it was not indicated to what extent he discussed it with the President. It is known however, that the Administration takes the view that such postponement might harm rather than help the disarmament parley, and that in any case the funding should not be postponed much longer.

President Harding is favorable to the abolition of tolls but in view of certain elements in the international situation it is indicated that the Administration believes that the matter should be discussed, and if possible an agreement reached on it through diplomatic negotiations. It is indicated, however, that the Administration will not seek to block the free tolls bill which now has the right of way in the Senate.

### Open Sessions Wanted

At the same time there appears to be same measure of assurance that even if the Senate takes favorable action there is little chance of the House passing the measure before adjournment. The view of the Administration, it is understood, is that the brakes should be put as much as possible on legislation which dovetails into international action on the ground that it is important at the moment to oil the troubled waters.

As an ardent believer in open covenants, openly arrived at, it is natural that Senator Borah should join the forces who are making a drive for open sessions of the disarmament conference. At the same time it is an elementary fact that the United States Government must consult the other powers on the question of procedure. No one who looks the situation in the face, it is maintained, believes that it will be possible or even desirable to throw the conferences wide open to the world. Such a procedure might prove as harmful as "secret agreements of secret diplomacy."

### Press to Be Informed

It may be stated now, however, that it is the intention of the American Government to take the people into its confidence, it being taken as axiomatic that the force of public opinion will play an important part in the final outcome. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who looms larger and larger as the conference date approaches, has always gone on the assumption that the press be kept informed and given the real facts in every situation when the right time for the pronouncement arrives. Thus it is taken for granted that Secretary Hughes, as far as he is able, will do two things:

1. Give the vital decisions and see that they are subjected to the acid test of public opinion and the play of international thought.
2. Guarantee that there will be "no secret agreements secretly arrived at." Whatever secrecy may surround the discussion, it is not for one moment believed that the American Government would countenance the holding back of important agreements reached by the powers.

This is a very different thing from the United States committing itself to wide open sessions of the conference. In fact the conference itself will ultimately decide the character of its deliberations. It will probably decide what sessions shall be open and what sessions shall be closed. But there is one great assurance. Accurate information will be forthcoming from day to day, and instrumentalities for this purpose will be set up.

## INDIA AWAITS REPORT ON CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Wednesday)—With reference to the resolution of the imperial conference granting full rights of citizenship to Indians domiciled in the self-governing parts of the British Commonwealth, South Africa dissenting, a resolution passed by the Government of India announces that it awaits the views of its representatives prior to taking action.

### PILGRIM PAGEANT PRAISED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission has received a letter from the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association expressing its satisfaction with the historical pageant. "The noteworthy success which has attended the effort to illustrate worthily the Pilgrim spirit," says the letter, "with the successful outcome in an intelligent and freedom loving nation, is worthy the pride of all of the people of this Commonwealth and of the nation which has so generously cooperated in this patriotic undertaking."

### GERMANS FULFILL TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The German Government has proved its ability, with considerable effort, to fulfill its obligation to pay the Allies 1,000,000,000 gold marks before August 30. Other conditions of the London ultimatum are being carried out without delay. In the course of the next fortnight the home defense troops in Upper Silesia will be entirely disbanded.

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Very Dark Skin Mink Coat, just.....$2,075

## Ling Foo

I met Ling Foo, after this fashion.

One day during the first year of the war, when I was holding down an editorial desk, as they said on Park Row, a strange woman came in to see me about a manuscript, a wispy, narrow sort of person with her hat set high in the Beacon Hill way on the top of her head. She didn't look interesting at all. But what a manuscript! It was a diary she had kept on a journey to the gorges of the Yangtze. She had lived in Canton a number of years and knew the language. When we had finished arrangements for publication, I was loath to see her go. She was like an inviting crossroad. I kept her talking of the Chinese, and finally asked her if she knew any in New York.

She knew one, Ling Foo.

"And he?"

"Well," she said, "he is a pawnbroker, a queer man, who lives on Pell Street, but he is interesting. His brother is a merchant in Canton, and I brought him presents when I came back."

She was quite apologetic, as though perhaps her acquaintance, however well explained, with a pawnbroker, might shock my comfortable conventions.

I hesitated. It really isn't fair of editors to make demands on contributors, for generally the contributor struggles to fetch you whatever you want. But I couldn't resist. "I wish I knew him," I said brazenly. She got what I meant, and forthwith offered to take me down there.

We went that evening up through Chatham Square, into New York's Chinatown. Not a savory place, but curiously colorful after the gray and brown of the overhanging elevated railroads and tenements of the approach. Gaudy greens and reds, parasols, and china bowls and brass trays and teakwood tables in the windows, and the different walks of the folk there, slap-shuffle footsteps, and the raucous talk. Into the alienness of Mott Street we made our way, down past gilded balconies, past crowds of almond-eyed men in flapping trousers, staring with that in-drawn oriental stare, round the corner past grocery shops full of seaweeds and ginger to a door—Ling Foo's door.

Rose up stairs, stairs with four bends in the way up, dingy, smoky stairs. I hesitated. We knocked. No one answered. We knocked again.

The door was ajar. So we went in. There was a cage, behind which were several shelves with all manner of boxes. On the counter behind the screen a heap of rings lay in a little mound, dull and gleaming with the rich many shades of Chinese jewelry, golds that were green, and golds that were pale as moonlight, and rich yellow sunflower golds.

Still no one came. A gilt French clock ticked quietly. In the little room there was a wide couch, flat and hard, without pillows, a wooden log-like roll at one end the only substitute. On the walls were hundreds of kodak pictures. I started to ask about them, and I had meant to propose that since Ling Foo was not at home perhaps we had better go away, when the door opened noiselessly.

There he stood, silent, staring.

My introducer made no introduction.

I said nothing.

He continued to stare.

There was nothing ominous about his staring. Only I have never seen anyone so motionless as he. The sun, what little of it had managed to reach Pell Street at all, filtered in through the window, and silently explored the little room, and shone and shone on the heap of rings.

"I come black plesently," he said and disappeared.

"Well, we weren't exactly invited, and I've nothing I want to pawn," I said.

"Let's sit down," said the woman with her hat perched on her pompadour.

I'm glad I sat down. For "plesently" Ling Foo came back. I will not say he warmed to us when he learned that we had not come to do business. He remained as graven as ever, so yellow, so remote, on being told we only wanted to look at some jade. He went into his cage and came out with a red lacquer box, which he opened. Inside was another box, and so on through four sizes of diminishing strongholds. Then he showed us treasure, bangles and amulets, pure waxen pale jades, and deep sage seamed jade; exquisitely carved with fantastic symbols. Then he showed us gold. He was a maker of rings, one of the most celebrated craftsmen in Canton, it seems. Rings he had made and carved for all the celebrated mandarins of the North and of the South. Tiffany's knew of him. Once or twice a year they sent an emissary to him, offering a princely wage if he would come to their workshops.

The pawnbroker had one answer, "Come to you? Why should I come to you? If I come to you, when the sun shines I cannot go to the Central Park with my kodak. Glood day."

I looked at him, yellow and wise. Money could not buy him. Oh, how often have I seen young men leave their freedom and their quiet craftsmanship, bribed by money to sell their time. Not Ling Foo.

He loved a kodak. Still deliberate, not a spark in the eye, nor any expression on his features, he produced, also from a series of carved boxes, his small camera. He pointed to the pictures on the wall. Not remarkable pictures any of them, favorite trees of his from all corners of Central Park.

"I make now florteen thousand pictures." He waited for us to exclaim. We did not disappoint him.

Then my guide spoke to him in Chinese, throaty strange noises. They talked on for a long time. It made me uneasy. He was protesting. That much I gathered and she was making a request. He shook his head. Again she burst out. Those odd Chinese noises seem always to me angry sounds.

Finally she sat quiet. So did he. I felt completely at sea. No one spoke for about ten minutes. Finally he clapped his hands, three times. "All light," he said to me. And the other one explained.

"I have asked him to play the moon harp for you. He has a beautiful one and occasionally he plays for banquets uptown, and is paid $50 a time, but he dislikes to play for any but Chinese."

Through the door from what apartment behind the grim little room I know not, came a thinner, yellower Chinaman bearing in his arms a flute and a covered case shaped somewhat like a zither.

Ling Foo played, first upon the flute, insolent sharp little tunes; then, almost lovingly he took off the silken wrappings, and seating himself on the couch, he laid the harp tenderly on a box, and lifting two little mallets, with stems as delicate as flower stems, he began to strike the many strings of the instrument before him. It began to hum and tinkle, plaintively crying out in curious discords. It seemed to come from some far, far time, from some far place. He must have sat so for an hour. Ling Foo's slender wrists hardly moved. His fingers could not have described an arc of more than an inch, yet those mallets, like flowers, hovered above the harp and rapped from it such melancholy tunes as worked a charm about me. The room was not a room, but the dooryard of some far pagoda. It seemed not one harp calling to the night, but a street of harps in far Chu-Chin village, with odd, monotonous philosophy moaning through a Chinese night. Hibiscus bloomed. A Chinese woman leaned from her window and nodded gravely her delight. It was not Pell Street, nor New York, nor America. It was China, old, old, old China, far, far away.

Then Ling Foo halted.

"Slome day you come again. I play again," he said, bowed, and was gone through the door. It is stupid of me to try at all to describe how strange and beautiful the music was. It was like a new color in the rainbow, a rainbow star in some dream sky. It led so far away; the alien scale called to you from some remote century when do, re, me, fa, sol were quite unused.

Left alone, the woman with the hat looked at me, and silently we went out down the crooked stairs without speaking.

With no more introduction than that, I often went back.

Once I had him make me a ring, black enamel, with two flying dragons in gold on each side with jade crumbs between the wings. He charged me a ridiculous sum; and when I brought a friend to have a ring made he asked her ten times what he had charged me. But he would not play for her. For me, he accepted the strange woman's formula.

"Will you play?" I would ask. He would not answer. I would sit down and wait. Sometimes I would open a notebook and write letters. It was eerie. I never felt quite sure and safe; and yet so determined to exact my concert. Sometimes a half hour would pass, then he would clap his hands. From the mysterious hinterland of the Pell Street tenement, the attendant would come, and Ling Foo would make me music, like petals falling in the twilight, like the melodies of some fairy meistersinger, half bird, half bee.

The diary of my guide was published, and she promised to bring in other things. But she never did.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*Not one harp but a street of harps in far Chu-Chin village*

## Birds That Dive

Aquatic birds that are ordinarily able to float high on the water can also sink at will by expelling the air that is inclosed within the film of feathers surrounding their bodies, thus making them heavier than water.

This mechanical trick on the part of diving birds is probably familiar to all who have watched the kingfisher at close quarters and have noted the sudden contraction in the bird's apparent size as it takes the plunge. This is much more easily observed in the case of the starling, which sometimes imitates the kingfisher by plunging into water. The shrinkage of the bird is very apparent when, after hovering above the surface, it turns downward to dive.

## ROUSSEAU AND ROMANTICISM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be said that the French novelists of today are still influenced by the French romantic movement of the early nineteenth century, of which Jean-Jacques Rousseau was, as the French say, the grandfather. They inherit a tradition, very often without knowing it. Perhaps they have not given themselves the privilege of reading Lemaitre's admirable study of "Jean-Jacques Rousseau," which would enlighten them. During the last 30 or 40 years, some of the English novelists have also learned at the same school, and perhaps, also, without quite understanding the lesson.

Lemaitre remarks that the work of Rousseau was a thing unique in literature. Rousseau himself deliberately posed as the lonely prophet. He made himself, indeed, a place apart, in life and in literature. Not that he was really lonely. He dwelt habitually in congenial society, preferably among the French aristocracy. He taught that man was formed to live alone; and none was so indignant as Rousseau when people took him at his word. He preached that all men were born equal, and he could never forget that he had been a lackey, nor refrain from admiring the condescension of men in high place. His ambition was to marry into a noble house.

The contradiction is significant. The life and work of Rousseau are one long contradiction. His theory and his practice were almost invariably opposed to each other Few men succeed in harmonizing them completely, but Rousseau never. Whatever he did, produced the effect exactly opposite to the effect he intended.

When, for example, Rousseau, in 1753, wrote his celebrated "discourse upon the origin and foundations of inequality among mankind," his intention was to point the way to peace and happiness upon earth. What happened was that his eloquent phrases partly inspired the French revolution, and were used to justify the terror. Marat recited them in public. Any event more odious to Rousseau than the Revolution, which apparently he did not foresee, cannot be imagined. Again, in his treatise upon the Social Contract, Rousseau's purpose was to found a new system of law and liberty based upon the will of the whole people. The result was that a scheme which, in practice, would (and in fact did) produce the most dreadful form of tyranny, Rousseau himself, after further consideration, remarked that he would prefer not only an absolute despotism but something more than absolute, if such a thing could be.

Rousseau wrote his discourse upon equality in response to the public invitation to the Academy of Dijon, which set as subject for an essay, "What is the origin of inequality among mankind, and is it in accordance with the law of nature?" And he began his treatise by placidly announcing that he proposed to ignore all facts, because facts had nothing to do with the question. Rousseau preferred, as he said, to rely upon hypothetical reasoning, which he regarded as more effective in discovering the real origin of things.

Rousseau, and his successors, insisted that their discoveries were just as true as facts; that they were merely a different kind of fact. It may be admitted that the theory is confusing; but the French romantic movement is confusing. Rousseau announced that he read the history of mankind, not in books, which were false, but in nature. What did he mean by "nature?" No one has ever been able to answer that question.

Had Rousseau written only political treatises, it may be doubted if he would have founded the romantic movement. But he wrote "La Nouvelle Heloise," "Emile," the "Confessions" and much more. And in these works, still proceeding upon his doctrine of disregarding every one except himself, he composed passages of so singular a merit and so admirable a beauty that they were a discovery in art. Here, again, Rousseau produced an effect he did not intend. His purpose was to prove, with the utmost solemnity, a moral proposition. What he actually accomplished was to delineate new aspects in a new way. In a word, he set a fashion in art.

The first result in England was Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe," the long, excessively sentimental novel told in the form of letters, like "La Nouvelle Héloïse." The mode for "sensibility" as it was called, in the eighteenth century in England, and since, was adopted from the French romantics. The novels of Henry Fielding were a sturdy protest against the fashion; and they founded the sound tradition of the English novel.

In France, literature took another course. There were many developments; but the romantic influence survived through all vicissitudes, and survives today. If the student of French contemporary literature is puzzled, as well he may be, by works which seem to present no particular reason for their existence, but which are charged with much admirable description and crowded with detail, they may turn to the troubled pages of Rousseau, and therein they will perceive the explanation, and much else beside.

## Reversible Turbines

At first one of the objections urged against turbine engines was their inability to run backward as well as forward. It was the Scotsman, John Ogg, of Aberdeen, who invented a form of turbine that avoids this difficulty. The steam enters the machine through a hollow axle, and thence acts upon the wings of the rotating disks mounted upon the axle. When it is desired to reverse the motion, a new set of disks, having their wings set at reverse angles, are brought into play, and by means of grooved valves the steam is projected against them, thus producing a backward motion. The reversal of motion can be produced instantaneously.

## THE WHEAT HARVEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the events of the agricultural year there is surely none more important, more beautiful and significant than the wheat harvest, the gathering in of the grain which is to furnish bread for another year. It has always had a peculiar significance, a peculiar picturesqueness, all down the ages, whether in the days of Joseph, who dreamed of sheaves bowing in the fields; or of Ruth gleaning after the reapers of Boaz; or of David, whose songs are full of the loveliness of the ripening wheat; or in the New Testament parables.

Painters have loved the cycle of the corn harvest from sowing to reaping, harvesting and threshing: Millet with his "Gleaners," Gioli with his "Threshing in Maremma," and many, many more. And, indeed, there is no country where beauty is not the accompaniment of the harvest, be it in the wide golden corn lands of America, the hedge-bounded fields of England or the Italian fields where the ripe grain ripples between the olives and the vines.

Italy, indeed, even more than the others, retains her primitive charm in all that pertains to her harvests. For here the antique wooden plow is still drawn slowly up and down the furrows by patient mild-eyed oxen; the sower still goes forth to sow his grain by hand as in the Biblical times, flinging with experienced careful hand the seed which is to yield another season's bread. In early spring the fields are carpeted with the vivid green of the springing corn, splashed with the purple and scarlet anemones and crimson tulips beneath the silvery olives. Then, growing taller, the strong green pales to silver, and brightens into gold; until in June it is ripe and yellow.

Since at harvest time is precious, and all must be gathered in as fast as possible, extra hands are engaged; and it is customary for men from the mountains, where the harvest is later, to come down to hire themselves out as reapers in the plains, waiting with their bundles and scythes and sickles at accustomed places in the city piazzas, where they are sought out by the farmers in need of extra hands.

In those parts where, as in Lombardy, the cornfields are of greater extent, and unbroken by interplanting other crops, machinery is to some extend adopted for reaping; but in Tuscany, where the fields are all divided up by rows of vines and olives, the corn is all cut by hand, and threshed out on the aias, or threshing floors.

The aia is usually an open terrace or courtyard of stone, well beaten potter's clay, or asphalt, adjoining the house, though on large farms it is frequently a special circular space, so shaped as to facilitate the rotation of the horses or oxen which, by tramping round and round, tread out the grain. Where the crop is not a very large one the threshing is often done by the peasants themselves with handflails, which are as primitive as all their other implements, being simply long wooden handles, to the end of which another piece of wood is tied by a loop of cord or attached by any kind of loose hinge, so as to flap up and down. With this the peasant beats out his grain, and then winnows it with an equally primitive fan, before storing it away in sacks or binds until such time as he shall take it to the miller to be ground.

## Peru Honors British Geographer

The Peruvian Government has paid a graceful tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of British geographers, Sir Clements Markham, in recognition of his services to the Republic as a student and chronicler of the history of the country and its people. To mark the deep respect in which Sir Clements was held by the Peruvian nation, the government has presented to the Royal Geographical Society, with which he was closely associated for the greater part of his life, a beautifully executed bust of the famous geographer. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Princess Louise, the formal presentation being made by the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires in London, Dr. Don R. R. Schreiber.

Dr. Schreiber's speech, which was delivered in Spanish, reflected the feelings of gratitude with which Sir Clements Markham's name is remembered in Peru. He made his first acquaintance with the Republic as a naval cadet and at once became absorbed in a study of the Incas. His first book on Peru was "Cuzco and Lima." The work for which he is perhaps most widely known in connection with the Republic was the introduction into India of the cinchona plant found in the forests of Peru. It has been said that if he had done nothing else, his work in India and Peru alone would have sufficed to hand his name down to posterity. It is not perhaps generally realized that Sir Clements wrote 13 books embodying his studies in Peru, besides editing and translating works on South America.

The bust which has now been presented to the Royal Geographical Society forms a dignified memorial. It is the work of F. W. Pomeroy, R. A., and presents a striking likeness of Sir Clements Markham. Mounted on a stone pedestal, it has been given a prominent place in the courtyard of the society's house in Kensington Gore. The pedestal bears the following inscription below the Peruvian coat-of-arms: "This monument to the memory of Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B., F. R. S., and for 12 years President of the Royal Geographical Society, was erected in the year 1921 by the Peruvian nation in gratitude for his services as historian of their country."

## PURSUING THE ART OF CONVERSATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is pleasant to oneself and delightful to others, or at any rate I imagine it must be, for I have never experienced the sensation, to be a brilliant conversationalist. Dr. Johnson, something of a conversationalist himself, thought otherwise. "There is nothing," said he on one occasion, "by which a man exasperates most other people more than by displaying a superior brilliancy in conversation. They seem pleased at the time, but their envy makes them curse him at their hearts." But here, I suspect, the learned man was "making conversation" himself, and did not mean to be taken too literally, for if he really believed what he said he must have regarded himself as more unpopular than any normal man would wish to be.

But the great man also analyzed conversation, and we smaller talkers

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*An audience by nature*

may see how he did it. "There must, in the first place," said he, "be knowledge, there must be materials; in the second place, there must be command of words; in the third place, there must be imagination, to place things in such views as they are not commonly seen in; and in the fourth place, there must be presence of mind, and a resolution that is not to be overcome by failures. This last is essential."

How often have I myself suffered from this lack of "a resolution that is not to be overcome by failures," and, having something to say—not much, but sufficient to show that I was at least among those present—have failed and failed and failed again to get my little saying into the conversation, and so at last faint-heartedly given it up and remained in silence! A more resolute sitter would have said his little say whatever happened, though he said it only to himself in a loud voice. There are others, plenty of them, in this same category of the unloquacious—we are the listeners who provide a dumb audience for those whose thoughts and tongues move more trippingly. Yet we are not incapable of speech. Many of us can keep up our end respectably in a tête-à-tête, but our activity diminishes in proportion to the number of the company. We are accused sometimes of "not doing our part"—but the truth is that we really seem to have no part which it is incumbent upon us to do. From minute to minute, with no appreciable interruption, all the conversation immediately needed is being supplied by somebody else.

I use the word "conversation" as it is currently taken to cover the miscellaneous exercise of speech wherever two or more human beings come in social contact. But the criticism has been brought against the time we live in that there is nowadays little or no talk that deserves this designation; that conversation has "gone out" in an age which lacks the leisure to practice it; and that what now passes for this lost art and pleasure is only a poor substitute. Nor is this criticism confined to any one portion of the English-speaking race: it has been made of England, it has been made of the United States.

In an earlier, more leisurely time, so we are told, when men wore togas or went about in breeches and powdered hair, conversation in social circles was taken more seriously, and those who were going out to talk prepared themselves to talk at their best. One reads of brilliant conversations in blue-stocking salons, yet wonders whether these functions would have seemed always as brilliant as report describes them. Something must have been lacking in the spontaneity that characterizes good conversation, for conversationalists "booked up" on topics which they intended, by hook or crook, to introduce into the stream of talk, and memorized anecdotes which, by hook or crook, they meant to "spring" on the company. To offset the obvious danger of telling the same anecdote too often to the same listeners, they kept a record of the times and places where this anecdote or that had been utilized. One suspects that some of these brilliant conversations of the past were affairs of specialists, conducted before a more or less interested audience, and one knows that the conversations between philosophers in ancient Greece were practically lectures in dialogue. Yet the truth seems to remain that conversation was taken more seriously than it is nowadays, and that, although such art of conversation was, no doubt, practiced by comparatively few human beings, it is now practiced by comparatively fewer.

To prepare oneself for conversation would, indeed, be nowadays regarded as an affectation. Few people think about the matter at all, but if this thought were widely suggested it is pretty safe to believe that the answer would be that talk should be "natural," and therefore the less preparation the better. The point of view is that of the lady who once wrote what purported to be poems for a small city newspaper in which she had an inherited financial interest, and whose editor published her contributions with the promptness of one who had no choice in the matter. So she came to be known as the poetess of that paper, and when complimented on her poems, she spoke of them with much modesty. "Oh, yes," she would say, "when I have nothing else to do, sometimes I just sit down at my desk and dash off a little poem." But not thus do greater poets write, nor was this dashing off of her gems altogether complimentary to those who were expected to read them.

We owe some consideration, after all, to those who listen to us talk, as, for that matter, they owe some consideration to us when we listen.

Yet if I try to imagine myself a college professor, addressing my class of earnest students on "Conversation: Its Use and Abuse," I find myself rather stumped as to how to go about it. It is perfectly evident that didactic advice will make no young man or woman a conversationalist unless that young man or woman has some native bent toward conversation. We have all taken part in a good many social talks, by which I mean talking for its own sake and with no purpose but to pass the time, and we can all recall probably some few of these occasions which were exceptionally interesting, and some others that were exceptionally dull.

Despite the critics of our age and generation, conversation does still exist, and once in a while we have taken part in or at least been present at it. But as we examine these rare occasions, we cannot believe that they could possibly have been brought about by individual preparation, nor can we imagine any definite program whereby any individual present could have prepared himself; the charm lay in their spontaneity, their free and informal contributions of experience, knowledge, or opinion. It was not only what we each said, but the way we said it. Carrying the analysis a little further, the loquacious affair was a success because we were all at once so fearless and so polite; we may have argued a point here or there, but we did not dogmatize; we disagreed, if necessary, without depreciating the intelligence of those with whom we could not agree. Such conversations may be staged by a wise manager shrewdly selecting guests, but they seem more likely to happen through the fortuitous coming together of a conversationally harmonious group falling by chance upon a congenial topic.

But I am as far as ever from telling myself or anybody else how to be an agreeable conversationalist. Granting that conversation is in a way a game, it is not a game open to the same objective kind of practice by which a player improves his golf or tennis. Here one sees the results of failure, but in conversation, if there is any politeness in the company at all, and otherwise they are not fit to converse together, failures are hidden; I must be a dull talker indeed to carry it so far that I will discover myself by the behavior of the sufferers, and, when I have discovered that I am a dull talker, indeed, how am I to practice by myself and achieve a lively and interesting manner of conversation. A few precepts I may give myself: Don't dogmatize, don't talk too long at a time, don't lose your temper, etc., etc., for these are certain obvious faults in the disagreeble conversationalist that any observant person may see, and any sensible person, one might think, would guard against. But lively and interesting in conversation I can only hope to make myself by being lively and interested in things in general. To what degree, in short, can I provide myself with the qualities enumerated by Dr. Johnson—knowledge, command of words, imagination, and presence of mind? Only in a limited degree, yet something can be done in acquiring knowledge, something in trying to express my knowledge with reasonable clearness, and something in summoning my will to my assistance and resolutely determining not to be overcome by failures, and to say my say whatever happens. But about the imagination I am not so certain: this "placing things in such views as they are not commonly seen in" doesn't seem so easy even within modest limits.

## A New Delegation

Prof. Charles Louis Seya, the representative of Latvia, is an interesting newcomer in Washington. Latvia, which is so new as a country that it is difficult to find anything about it in the encyclopedias, is situated on the Baltic Sea, adjoining Russia and north of Poland. Its capital is Riga. Latvia's geographic importance is great, as it has the best ports on the Baltic: Libau, Riga, and Windau.

Mr. Seya, the new delegate, was a professor in the University of Riga. His department was modern languages and literature. He has published several books in the language of his country and also in French, having studied at the University of Grenoble. Among his books are "Russia and the Baltic States," "Education and Heredity," "Self-Education."

Although Latvia includes only 30,000 square miles, measuring about 500 by 600 miles, with a population of only 2,000,000, it ranks exceptionally high from an educational point of view. So actively interested in education are the people of Latvia that a few years ago, not being satisfied with the schools provided by their government, which was at that time Russian, they instituted private academies of high school grade. The unique feature about these private schools was that, while the rich paid for their children's tuition, the poor were allowed to send their children free. Latvia is a highly democratic country.

This democracy in education would have pleased Roosevelt who, it is reported, admonished his young sons when they came home to the White House from public school in Washington, saying to him that some one had told them they did not belong to the same class as the others in school. "There are only two kinds of boys: tall boys and short boys!"

## THE SEVERN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Meadows of green and gold,
A river reflecting the sky.
Peaceful and still in the sunlight;
Soft fringing willows and bushes
Mirrored as well in the water
Down by the river's margin
Children at play.
Shouts in the distance of bathers,
The lapping of oars dipping swiftly,
Scattering noiselessly circles
That widen and widen in sunlit folds
Till they come to rest on the shore.

## OWLS IN THE SUN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever seen owls sunning themselves? Owls love the sun as we do, but with them a sun bath is a queerly complicated ceremony. I happened while eating a sandwich after sketching the other day, to witness two tawny owls (Syrnium aluco) at their solemn sun-rites.

A shaft of hot sunlight coming through sylvan darkness brightly illumined a patch of bare ground into the center of which, as I munched unseen, there suddenly flopped an owl. For a moment this surprising apparition, isolated with theatrical vividness, held the stage alone. It sat there in full limelight so fluffed out and so fatly bulging that its feet were hidden. It seemed a vague caricature of Queen Victoria. And behold immediately a second Queen Victoria beside the first. A music hall turn! Yet no, there was something too strange about those comedians, too heavily pontifical, too magnificently mum. It was clear they had no sense of humor. They should be regarded more, I felt, from the sacerdotal point of view. Sun and moon are their gods, this wood their cathedral. A choir of insects hummed. The ancient ritual begins with a slight bowing toward the earth, a movement developing later into actual prostrations and an outspreading of wings, outspread in such a manner that the tips of each pinion rest separately on the ground as though playing an imaginary chord. Then the owl priests bulge yet more fatly with a languorous expression, very curious to see, loll back their heads on their shoulders, far enough for the feathers on their throats to show gaps into which the sun can enter luxuriously. After a time they turn their heads slowly a little further back or to one side till every possible part of their bodies has been aired and sunned to the skin.

Some of their attitudes are extraordinary. I drew one crouching forward with wings stretched out stiffly in front and head dropped back as in ecstasy. Quite a remarkable pose, but when I add that its tail lay nearly at right angles to its body, that one eye was closed while the other gazed dreamily upward and finally that its head was the wrong way round, you will understand how involved is an owl's sunning.

The wings of the first tawny were now slowly relaxed and tucked in, the tail moved back to its normal positiln and the head raised. The owl sat up. Presently the other sat up too. Podgy little persons, unbirdlike, with such funny pussy faces.

Then with a cautious jump the two flew softly away to a low bough in the darkness, returning again after a brief pause to that golden pool of light, there to repeat their ceremonial which, doubtless, is older than the earliest stone age.


## When You Run Out of Fresh Milk

—By Mrs. Knox

WHEN for one reason or another you run out of fresh milk or have to go without it, perhaps during a camping trip, it is good to know how to use the condensed milk in preparing desserts and puddings.

In the recipe given here six tablespoonfuls of sweetened condensed milk are used to two cupfuls of hot water and combined with Knox Gelatine, making a delicious pudding similar to a plain milk Blanc Mange. It is especially delightful when molded with Orange Jelly.

### Condensed Milk Blanc Mange

1 envelope Knox Acidulated Gelatine
6 tablespoonfuls condensed milk
2 cupfuls hot water
1 cup cold water
½ teaspoonful lemon flavor

Add condensed milk to the hot water. Place on fire, and when beginning to boil add gelatine which has been softened in cold water; also a pinch of salt. When cold, add the lemon flavor dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water.

Make an Orange Jelly, following directions herewith.

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
½ cup cold water
1 cup orange juice
2 cups boiling water
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and stir until dissolved, then add orange juice. Strain through cheesecloth. Turn jelly mixture into a fancy mold, first dipped in cold water, and when firm add the condensed milk mixture and set away to harden.

### The Knox Emergency Booklets —Free

You will never be at a loss to know what to do in any household emergency if you have the Knox booklets "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy" on the Kitchen shelf.

These booklets give you recipes appropriate for any occasion, showing you how to use left-overs, canned and dried foods as well as the season's fresh fruits and vegetables. They help you plan for the simplest luncheon or the most elaborate dinner. Send for them. They are free. Just enclose four cents in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name. Address

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
KNOX GELATINE
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine—think of
KNOX

# INSURANCE INQUIRY WILL BE RESUMED

## Following Mr. Root's Opinion in Favor of New York Fire Exchange, Samuel Untermyer Says Revelations Will Go On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee on Housing, has sent from Germany an announcement that when he returns the investigation of the fire insurance situation will be resumed and attempts to prove violations of the antitrust laws will be made.

"The disclosures have barely begun," he said. "These gentlemen will then be afforded the fullest opportunity to make the explanation which they have heretofore preferred not to make, but with equal freedom to the committee to develop all the facts, and more particularly to test the question of whether the practices in which they have been engaged constitute a criminal conspiracy."

Mr. Untermyer's statement was in reply to Elihu Root's opinion to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, holding the exchange to be strictly within the letter and spirit of the New York law.

"Trick on Mr. Root"

"Somebody has played a mean trick on Mr. Root," he said. "It is manifest from the very careful limitations of Mr. Root's opinion that the committee has resorted to the time-worn device employed by corporations when they want a particular kind of opinion from a man whose opinions cannot be purchased, of setting up a straw man and proceeding to knock him down. When Mr. Root learns the true facts, and particularly the crucial facts, which have been omitted, he will be the first to repudiate the application of his opinion to any such stated facts as were proved before the committee, and he will resent the use sought to be made of his great name.

"Mr. Root's opinion is the opening gun of a far-reaching propaganda campaign of the fire insurance companies of America to maintain their monopoly, and the accompanying burdens of excessive rates that are being saddled upon the American people. They begin their campaign by seeking, through gross misrepresentation, to create a false sentiment in anticipation of the assaults that are being launched by their press bureau, and by their marvelous and heretofore unbeatable lobby, upon the legislation that is about to be recommended by the Lockwood Committee to curb their monopolistic powers and to reform the method of fire insurance companies on the basis of the disclosures already made by the committee, which, as to them, have barely begun.

Monopoly to End

"What they primarily fear, and wisely so, is, first, that their power to use these vast trust funds in stock speculation will be ended and that their investments will hereafter be limited, as are those of life insurance companies, and second, the excessive and unequal fire insurance rates, and the methods heretofore employed of maintaining them will be hereafter so regulated as to prevent a continuance of monopoly, oppression and excessive rates."

The investigation was suspended, Mr. Untermyer said, under an agreement to make certain reforms which have now been partly accomplished. "These were made under the pressure of the alternative that if not made the members of the exchange might be subject to indictment for continuing to maintain a criminal conspiracy.

"Such are the circumstances under which the inquiry was suspended, but in view of the statement that has now been issued, and of the misleading publicity campaign in which the companies have embarked for the purpose of influencing legislation, it will be resumed in the autumn, so that the Legislature will have before it all the facts as a basis for legislation."

Mr. Untermyer contended that the Root opinion was based on the false assumption that a claim of illegality was made against the rates. Not the agreement, but unlawful practices constitute the alleged conspiracy. The law permits the companies to agree upon rates, but does not contemplate "the possibility of their using this extraordinary power to drive every company into the exchange under penalty of extinction, so far as concerns business in this State, and to force them to observe the rates that the insiders fix."

# SOCIALISTS WANT NEW T. J. MOONEY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—An initiative campaign for a constitutional amendment to provide a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted of having been the leaders in the bomb outrages of three years ago here, has been opened by the Socialist Party of California. The party, through its state executive committee, has drawn the proposed amendment to the state Constitution, and outlined methods of procedure for committees throughout the State to obtain signatures to the petition. The work is now in the hands of this state executive committee, of which Cameron H. King is chairman.

The proposed amendment contains two provisions, one covering all such cases as the Mooney and Billings convictions, and the other specific, ordering a new trial for these two particular persons. The second provision would make the amendment, should it carry, applicable to the bomb-outrage defendants, in spite of any question of retroactive effect, according to Mr. King and others backing the plan. The amendment will be circulated in the form of initiative petitions, as soon as Attorney-General Webb has assigned a title to it. The proposed amendment, which was written by Mr. King, and introduced in the executive committee by him, reads as follows:

"To amend Article XX of the Constitution by adding a new section, to read as follows:

"Section 22, a. The Legislature shall provide a method whereby a person convicted of a felony shall have a complete new trial of the case in which he or she was convicted, upon showing material fraud, perjury, collusion, or conspiracy by witnesses, or prosecuting officials, or both, in said case;

"b. Upon passage of this amendment, Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings shall be forthwith remanded to the custody of the superior court of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, for a complete new trial of the cases in which each, respectively, was convicted."

Mooney's case was carried to the state Supreme Court three years ago, and that court held that it had no power to reopen the case.

# STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM ATTACKED

## President of Massachusetts Agricultural Says There Is a Total Lack of Understanding

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Methods by which the Massachusetts Agricultural College is maintained were censured by Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of that institution, in testifying before the commission on state administration and expenditure, which is investigating the various state departments in an effort to find opportunites for reducing expenses.

President Butterfield said that the management of the college, instead of being in the hands of the president and board of trustees, is lodged with the state Department of Education and that its finances practically are in the hands of the supervisor of administration of the State.

"We are in the position," said President Butterfield, "of having one of the most vital problems of our work, that dealing with the salaries and treatment of our professors and instructors, determined by an $1800 clerk. As a result, men who have given years of devotion to the college, and have lived in hopes that their sacrifices would be rewarded, have been led to resign, because of the total lack of understanding at the State House of what these men mean to the college and to the State.

"After 15 years of my experience with this great institution, which has been patiently built up, I see it now crumbling to pieces, as a result of this ill-advised system of control from the State House."

# COMPENSATION LAW CAUSES DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Ohio plan of workmen's compensation was the subject of a long discussion before the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, at the yesterday's session of the annual convention. The argument developed over a recommendation that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the merits of the Ohio plan. Resolutions passed called upon the executive board to invoke the initiative provision of the initiative and referendum law for the purpose of getting a solution of the problem of homes for workers, urged modification of the prohibitory law and called upon the President and Congress for recognition of the Irish republic through the application of self-determination.

The convention recorded itself as opposed to granting of loans to foreign nations. The incoming executive council was called upon to introduce in the Legislature a bill providing for a state university. Indorsement was given to a measure designed to discourage letting of contracts for state or municipal work to alien contractors.

# TRADE AGAIN NORMAL IN BUTTER EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Future trading in butter and eggs was resumed on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange here yesterday, following suspension on Wednesday, because of the failure of one prominent broker to meet his margins. This was the first suspension in the history of the board, it is said, but it had no untoward effect on yesterday's market.

Standard grade eggs for December delivery closed at 33¾ cents per dozen, the same price at which they closed Tuesday. December butter sold at 42¾ to 43 cents per pound, approximately the same as Tuesday's price.

"The future call of Wednesday," said O. W. Olson, president of the board of directors, on the floor of the exchange yesterday, "was not suspended by any intentional act of the exchange. The clearing house committee without warning was confronted by a default involving large sums of money. While trying to determine the rights of the party involved the hour for future trading passed by.

"A committee has adjusted the matter by taking such action that the defaulting member's trades are removed from further consideration."

# GOVERNOR CONDEMNS TEXAS LAWLESSNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Condemnation of the so-called Ku-Klux Klan and its self-appointed task of keeping law and order in this country, was expressed by Gov. Pat Neff of Texas in his address before the troops of the Texas national guard assembled for a brief training period at Camp Mabry near Austin.

"The national guard stands for law and order, and is against lawlessness, whether lawlessness wears a mask and marches through the streets of cities at midnight, or whether lawlessness unsheathes its sword of anarchy in broad open daylight," the Governor declared. The Governor expressed the hope that such course would not be necessary, but declared that he would not hesitate to call out the national guard to put a stop to lawless acts, perpetrated by bands of masked men parading under the guise of the Ku-Klux Klan. It is for the duly elected and constituted officers of the State to keep order, and not for any band of men organized in secret and operating in secret to inflict punishment on those whom they believe to be evil doers.

# THE FLORENCE OF DANTE'S DAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Dante was born in Florence, in May, 1265, the city was a very different place from what it is today, being narrow, confined and overcrowded, although it had already broken through the first circle of walls and, during his time, expanded to the third.

The original tiny circle, dating perhaps from Roman times, had, after inclosing the city for some seven or eight centuries, become too small, and had been replaced a century previous by the more extensive second circle; but this second lasted a mere hundred years; and in 1284, Dante saw the beginnings of that third circle which, until six hundred years later, remained the city boundary, and of which some of the gates, and here and there a stretch of wall, yet remain.

But of this final circle only four gates and one short section of wall had arisen before the poet's exile; and thus Dante's city remains that of the second circle, a close-packed huddle of buildings threaded by narrow tortuous streets; of frowning towers and lofty houses between which only a narrow strip of sky could be seen and into which the sun could hardly penetrate. The dwellings of the greater families were fortress-like, with dark narrow entrances, massive doors, few and closely-barred windows and scantily furnished chambers; while those of the populace were low, dark and dirty, with small windows covered with oiled linen in lieu of glass; and in the homes of great and humble alike there was the same lack of sun and light and air. On the ground-floors were the small dim shops with their stone "muricciuola" or wall on which to display the goods, or the laboratories of the various trades.

Of the splendid buildings which are today the glory of the city, hardly any existed at that epoch. There was the Baptistery, the poet's "bel San Giovanni," not as yet overlaid with its white and black marbles, and crowded close by houses and towers, the Baptistery which was to have been the scene of the public penance on condition of which the city rulers offered the great exile leave to return home—an offer which, in a letter of proud and lofty reproach, he indignantly refused.

There was also the old "Badia," or Abbey of Florence; but the splendid cathedral was yet in the future, its foundations being laid in 1296; and in 1299 those of the great Palazzo della Repubblica, while both Santa Maria Novella and Santa Croce were begun, although not finished, in the poet's time. All the four bridges already spanned the Arno, and the church of the Apostles and the basilica of San Miniato, both dating back to the eleventh century, were in existence, the latter high upon its hill outside the city, though not surrounded, as now, with smiling villas and gardens, but with dark solitary woods, and here and there huts and fortified farms. The country to the north also, now so gay with its many white villas, was covered with dense forests of oak and ash, of cypress, pine and fir, which were already beginning to be felled to provide the timbers for the splendid architectural works which Florence was just initiating.

The Old Market, demolished half a century ago, was the heart of the city life in those days. Around it lived the oldest and most powerful families, and there the towers rose highest and most numerous, menacing each other across the narrow intervening spaces. The intense individuality and independence of party and party, family and family, was shown even in the building of these towers, each of which had its four walls intact, although but a finger breadth lay between one and another; and some yet survive standing side by side to show us this peculiar system of construction. But even before Dante's time these proud towers, with which the early city bristled as an army with lances, were being humbled; since, when the populace obtained control of affairs, they ordered, so as to lessen the power of the nobles, that all the towers of Florence should be "cut and should return to the measure of 50 braccia, and no more, and it was so done."

Life then, in those days, was shut into narrow limits packed on to a tiny stage. The little piazzas and narrow, tortuous streets were thronged with a crowd of clergy, pilgrims, traders, poets, knights, peasants, jugglers, artisans, jesters, market-women, nobles, men-at-arms, and a continually passing stream of strangers, since Florence lay on the direct road from the north to Rome.

Added to all this human traffic, there were the animals which crowded the dirty, ill-kept streets: donkeys and mules loaded with merchandise or country-produce; fowls, geese, dogs, and pigs—as witness the story which good old Sacchetti tells of the pig which ran between Giotto's legs and threw him down. Street fights and brawls arising from private quarrels or party feuds were frequent.

Then there were all kinds of tricks and pranks and rich practical jokes played, to the diversion of the whole city, although sometimes with unfortunate results. He who will read of them can do so to his heart's content in the pages of Antonio Pucci, Franco Sacchetti, Giovanni Boccaccio and other old story-tellers. But amid all this rugged and often violent existence there was also the longing after beauty, after quiet and lovely things, as Dante himself manifested in his youthful work, the "Vita Nuova"; and there was also a keen love of festivities to brighten the austere setting of daily life.

Although the whole face of the city has changed, some traces of that Florence of the poet yet remain beside the few great monuments such as the Baptistery. There is still the little piazza where the Alighieri houses rose, although the actual Casa di Dante has been in recent years pulled down and wholly rebuilt, it being claimed now to be upon the original plan as well as the original site. Just behind are the houses of the Donati, his near neighbors, the magnificent and truculent Corso, the gentle Picarda, whom he made famous in the "Commedia," and that Gemma, who became his wife.

There are still, also, parts of the city where one may find ancient narrow streets running cañon-like between the high frowning houses and the towers which, although humbled from their former height, yet recall the Florence of the poet's day. Here are chiassi spanned by arches and bridges, so narrow that it is little wonder that arrogant son of the Adimari, riding down one day with his lordly toes turned out, gave such unforgetable offense to Dante, as, looking askance at the lad's ostentation, he was obliged, poet and statesman as he was, to stand aside and make room for this young cock-o'the-walk to pass. Here one may find some trace of the old life of the vicinato, as the people sit at evening on the doorsteps, discussing the events of the day; or as, through the black throat of some deep archway, one sees a crone sorting charcoal, or hears the rhythmic beat of the hammers of the smiths, just as Dante heard them on that day which Sacchetti records:

"For one day, when Dante had dined, he went out, and, passing by the Porta San Piero, heard a blacksmith beating iron upon the anvil and singing some of his verses like a song, jumbling the lines together, mutilating and confusing them, so that it seemed to Dante that he was receiving a great injury. He said nothing, but going into the blacksmith's shop, where there were many articles made in iron, he took up his hammer and pincers and scales and many other things, and threw them out into the road. The blacksmith, turning round upon him, cried out.

"'What . . . are you doing? are you mad?'

"'What are you doing?' asked Dante.

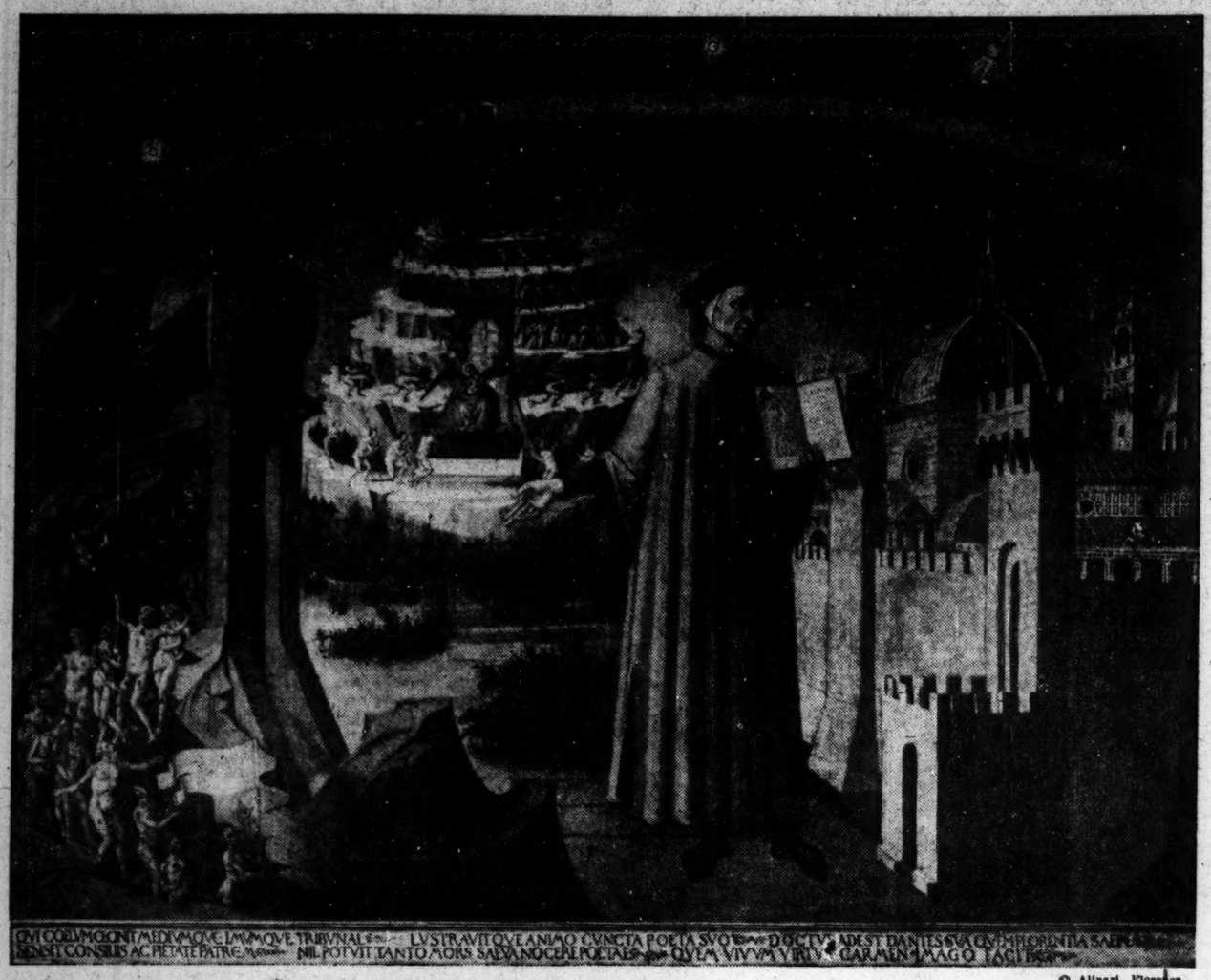
"'I am working at my proper business' said the blacksmith, 'and you are spoiling my work, throwing it out into the road.'

"Said Dante, 'If you do not like me to spoil your things, do not spoil mine.'

"'What thing of yours am I spoiling?' said the man. And Dante replied, 'You are singing something of mine, but not as I made it. I have no other trade than this and you spoil it for me.'

"The blacksmith, too proud to acknowledge his fault, but not knowing how to reply, gathered up his things and returned to his work, and when he sang again, sang 'Tristan and Launcelot' and left Dante alone!"

Certainly there is not much left of that old Florence; but something there is; and as we pass in the hot days of summer along some narrow street and look up to the narrow strip of "sweet light" above, as we turn from the heat into the cool vastness of the Baptistery and look at its solemn mosaic figures; as we stand before the frescoes which his friend Giotto painted, or read the tales of the old chroniclers, or muse over that wonderful "Vita Nuova," or study the great "Commedia" itself in which so many of his contemporaries live; above all, perhaps, as we wander through the city by night and look up at the dark surrounding hills and the unchanging stars, these at least the same for us as for him, we find ourselves back in Dante's Florence—that Florence which he loved so ardently, longed for so passionately during those exiled years when he learned how salt was the bread of others and how steep their stairs.



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*"Dante and His Poem," by Domenico di Francesco, called di Michelino*

### RAILROAD LEASES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved yesterday acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of control by lease of the Perth Amboy & Woodbridge Railroad, the New York Bay Railroad, the Cumberland Valley and Martinsburg Railroad, and the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad.

# ACTION IS SOUGHT ON FAR EAST ISSUES

## Chinese Business Men, Students and Others Want Peace Meeting to Discuss Shantung, Yap and Manchuria Questions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Representations have been made to the coming disarmament and Pacific conference, in the form of a telegram to President Harding from a joint meeting of Chinese business men, students and club members, asking that the questions of Yap, Shantung and Manchuria shall be discussed at the meeting of the nations to discuss world peace. While rejoicing at the opportunity to participate in the deliberations of the conference, Chinese leaders in the United States and in China feel that the solution of the problems referred to is essential to the establishment and perpetuation of peace in the Far East and on the Pacific Ocean.

The sentiment of China, as interpreted in the Chinese News, is one of profound gratification at the privilege. The newspaper asserts that "Great Britain, not long ago, acknowledged the fact that the trend of growth has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that China today is to be treated as an independent nation in the course of the discussions of the international conference. The United States has again declared its insistence on the 'open door' policy, and China feels she can have security from encroachment by other powers if she be given her voice in the high tribunal of justice to be held at Washington."

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, and one of the outstanding, progressive Chinese leaders in the United States, asserts, discussing the question, that a seeming lack of enthusiasm on the part of China in accepting the invitation is really the "characteristic way of weighing an important, if not the most important issue in all her history." He emphasized the point that the Boston meeting represented Chinese from all parts of China, a fact that exerts a unifying influence to offset internal dissension in China.

"We unitedly desire," Dr. Hsieh declared, "to submit our highest commendation of President Harding's invitation to China. The Washington conference will lead ultimately to a consummation of what this sadly bewildered world greatly needs. The encouragement given to China, and the acceptance of China's participation, undoubtedly mark the greatest and, as yet, most far-reaching step toward the goal of world peace.

"China protests that the Shantung question, which is not yet settled, should be included in the conference discussions, rather than be taken up in the preliminary parley between Japan and the United States. She insists that the settlement of the Shantung question at Paris was an utterly unjust one. China has been waiting for the League of Nations to act, but now hopes that it will come before the conference at Washington.

"While Japan insists that the Shantung and Yap questions concern her as far as her national welfare is affected, these are questions vital to the future of the Republic of China. She shall stand firm for unshaken justice toward all nations, and asks but the doing of justice in return."

### TORONTO LABOR'S DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto and District Trades and Labor Council will ask the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to demand of the federal government (1) the establishment of an 8-hour day with 44-hour week (2), pension scheme (3), unemployment insurance.

Hand-made Blouses

The really smart blouse for street and general daytime wear is the dainty, hand-made one of French voile or batiste. They afford a wide selection for the individual taste, from the simple plain tailored blouse to quite elaborately made ones with trimmings of filet and Irish laces used with hand-drawn work and embroidery.

The prices range from $7.95 to $15

Blouse Section

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Prices Are the Lowest in Years in the August Sale of FURS

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Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

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PIANOS
Pianola Players
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# ANTI-BEER BILL ENCOUNTERS SNAG

## Point of Order Raised Against One of the Amendments May Necessitate Special Rule—Supporters to Fight Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From an unexpected quarter, yesterday, the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill was effectively blocked in the House of Representatives on a point of order made against one of the Senate amendments, when Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee sought to send it speeding to conference. Unless prohibition leaders can succeed in jamming it through the House under a special gag rule setting aside the regular procedure of the House the bill faces the possibility of being delayed until next October, if present plans for the August 20 recess goes through.

Recognizing that the only hope of sending the bill to conference, in view of the present parliamentary situation, is through means of an ironclad rule, Mr. Volstead conferred late yesterday with Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, whose name the measure carries. The legislative program fixed upon by congressional leaders and President Harding does not take into account delay for the prohibition bill, and its supporters are anxious to avoid a long struggle.

### Possibilities of Delay

Mr. Campbell stated later that in all probability he would report out a rule; in fact, he assured Prohibition leaders that it would be done. The only fly in the ointment appears to be the absence of a quorum of the Rules Committee members, and several days' delay may be encountered on this score.

When Mr. Volstead asked that the Willis-Campbell bill be sent to conference, Joseph Walsh (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, made a point of order against a Senate amendment providing for enforcement of prohibition in the Virgin Islands. He held that the amendment would require an expenditure of additional money not heretofore authorized. Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, who was presiding, ruling with him, referred the bill to the House for consideration before sending it to conference.

The point of order, while made against the Virgin Islands amendment was really directed against the Stanley amendment, which provides punishment for unwarranted search, and which prohibitionists declare will retard enforcement. According to Mr. Campbell, this is the only amendment over which there is any issue in the House.

### Jurisdiction Debated

The discussion of the point of order involved an important parliamentary controversy participated in by James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, and the principal leaders concerned. The dispute hinged largely over the extent of the jurisdiction of the national prohibition act and is illuminating. The parliamentary discussion was set forth as follows:

The Speaker: "The gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of order that the words 'and the National Prohibition act' being Senate amendment No. 17 in Section 3 of the bill under consideration makes the bill subject to consideration in the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, because those words involve an expenditure and a charge upon the Treasury. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Volstead), as the chair understands him, rebuts that claim by saying that the words mean nothing because they are already in the law. The chair asked the gentleman to submit the phrase in the original law substantiating his position and the chair thinks the gentleman should have a reasonable time to examine the law to find those words."

Mr. Walsh—But, Mr. Speaker, I made the contention that the words are not in the original law and the gentleman from Minnesota has now had nearly eight minutes to find them.

Mr. Mann—Mr. Speaker, while the gentleman from Minnesota is busy examining the law, I call the attention of the chair to the fact that the language of this bill under consideration is not to make the National Prohibition Act applicable to the territories, but to all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Whether or not that applies to the Philippine Islands—

Mr. Volstead—Oh, it does not apply to the Philippine Islands for the reason that there is an express provision in the statute with reference to the Philipine Islands that it shall not apply unless expressly so named.

Mr. Mann—But here is this statute which says that the National Prohibition Act shall apply to all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Clearly that embraces the Philippine Islands, the Isthmus of Panama, the islands of Guam and Tutuila, and all other territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. I do not think the original act applies to all those.

### Point of Order Sustained

When the Speaker eventually asked Mr. Volstead if he were "ready to cite the law," the latter said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have been unable to find the provision in question, but there is no doubt in my mind that it has been applied right along in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, and it is so held by the Attorney-General's department. There is no provision of this statute against applying it. The constitutional amendment expressly provides that it shall apply to all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. I am not able to find in the act the provision that I felt sure was there, but I know that that has been the understanding all along, and there is no question in my mind that it adds nothing so far as the Philippines and the Virgin Islands are concerned."

The Speaker—The chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Massachusetts claims that the words "and the national prohibition act" shall apply not only to the United States but to all territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, being Senate amendments extending the operation of the present prohibition law, therefore, he claims that the bill must be first considered in committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and consequently cannot be brought up here now. It seems clear to the chair that the words "extending the operation of the act to all territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," if the provision is new, do involve a charge upon the Government, and therefore, obviously the bill must be first considered in committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and, therefore, cannot be considered in the House at this time. The gentleman from Minnesota claims that the original prohibition law had this same provision. The chair has asked him to cite to the chair that provision, and the gentleman says now he cannot find the provision which he thought was in the original law. Until it is shown that this provision is in the original act, the chair feels obliged to sustain the point of order, and does sustain the point of order.

# TAMMANY BROKE ELECTION PROMISE

## Mayor Hylan Said in His Inaugural That Salaries Over $1800 Would Not Be Raised—Limit Exceeded in Numerous Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, has not kept his preelection promises of economy in the various city departments was one of the main points brought out in the hearing of the Meyer committee, yesterday, when the Mayor occupied the stand for the third day. Mr. Hylan said, however, that he had requested the heads of departments to keep their expenses as low as possible and to cut down where they could. He couldn't do it personally, he said, in reply to Senator Elon R. Brown's questions.

Senator Brown preceded his questions with the reading of Mayor Hylan's inaugural speech, made January 1, 1918, in which he promised to put the city government on a war basis, to institute economy in every department, to eliminate waste and extravagance wherever found in the administration, to abolish useless positions, to have salary lists revised and excessive salaries reduced, and to allow no pay increases to any employees receiving more than $1800 a year.

### Mayor Mistaken

Senator Brown said that from his investigation he judged that the Mayor had not found it possible to accomplish these economies he planned.

The Mayor admitted that instead of being lowered, salaries had been raised above the $1800 limit in many cases, his explanation being that the high cost of living and similar things were sufficient reasons, in his opinion. He also admitted that he could not charge these increases to the mandatory legislation against which he had so vigorously inveighed. The Mayor admitted further that in spite of those election promises he had made no personal investigations, looking toward economies or the elimination of waste.

Tammany's complete municipal ticket to be presented to voters at the November election, renominates the present Mayor and Charles L. Craig, the controller, and chooses Murray Hulbert, now commissioner of docks for president of the Board of Aldermen, Julius Miller for president of the Manhattan Borough, Job H. Banton for district attorney, Percival E. Nagle for sheriff, James A. Donegan for county clerk, and Annie Matthews for register. The ticket does not include the name of Edward F. Swann, now district attorney.

Henry H. Curran, now president of Manhattan Borough, and Fusion candidate for Mayor on the Republican-Coalition ticket, stresses the need of more schools and housing. He says that more schools would have been built during the Hylan administration had there been less quarreling in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that the only school construction consisted of one new building and a small addition to an old one.

### City Schools an Issue

Mr. Curran says that he helped to promote housing through the tax exemption law, but that rents would not go down until houses went up. He stands for a 5-cent fare and for home rule for cities.

The education of the city's children is regarded as probably the foremost campaign issue, because of its neglect by the Hylan administration. The Board of Education budget committee approved an item of $3000 for ungraded school supplies after being informed by Miss Elizabeth Farrell, inspector of ungraded schools, that she had been obliged to collect more than $4000 from philanthropic individuals for such work. Miss Farrell asked for a $6000 appropriation, but until she told how she had been obliged to raise funds the committee had proposed that she get along with $450.

The district attorney's office also needs reform, according to the Fusion candidate for that office, John Kirkland Clark, who declares it to be in a lamentable condition.

# SINGLE TAX AS A HOUSING SOLUTION

## Taxation Based on Land Values With All Improvements Exempted Would Relieve Shortage, Party Official Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The recent increase in building in New York, compared with the continued stagnation in other parts of the country, resulting from the action of the Legislature and the city authorities in exempting improvements from all taxation for a period, proves that the main contention of the single tax advocates is the only proper solution of the housing difficulty," said Joseph Dana Miller of the Single Tax Review, the official organ of the party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "By exempting all improvements, whether recent or old, landowners will hesitate to keep land idle, and with construction made greater, as would undoubtedly happen, the landlord would no longer be able to force the tenant to his terms.

"The recent situation in the outside districts of New York City is another proof," said Mr. Miller. "When the overcrowding of Manhattan and Brooklyn became evident, the real estate owners of the other boroughs, notably Queens, raised the prices of lots close to the other crowded boroughs to the highest point possible, and began to hoard them, keeping them vacant for the purpose of avoiding taxes until sold. Then the new construction of the subways opened up the outlying districts, and as a result the tracts close to the bridges have had to be thrown overboard and the cry of deflation in real estate values is started. With the single tax those lots would have been built on as soon as opened and this whole difficulty would have been avoided.

### Success of Tax in Sydney

"In regard to the transportation question and the 5-cent fare, it is the experience of cities that have adopted the land value basis for taxation that only by land taxation can the increase in number of passengers resulting from building development be of advantage to anyone but the landlord. Increases of transportation facilities have always resulted in higher rents, and only by enabling the small salaried man to have his own home without taxation on the building can the improvement help him at all.

"The example of Sydney, Australia, is a case in point. After the adoption of the land value system in the suburban district in 1908 and its gradual extension to the city until it was adopted for exclusive use in 1916, the effect has been a steady growth of suburban districts, resulting in greatly increased revenue without a corresponding burden on the home owner, together with a tendency toward higher and better buildings in the congested districts. The whole tendency in population has been away from the congested points to the suburbs, and a similar effect has been seen in land values. Finally, in 1916, the city decided to abolish all municipal rates on improvements and to raise all its revenue from a land value rate.

"A year later, in reviewing the result, the Lord Mayor said: 'Enterprises that have beautified the city have been relieved of taxation in a great number of instances, while land jobbers, with old buildings on valuable sites, have been penalized. Instead of ending with a deficit, the result of the first year will be an actual cash surplus of over £20,000.'

### Method Lowers Rents

"A reporter sent by the town clerk in 1919 to the Manufacturers and Merchants Taxation League of Newark, New Jersey, says that the present population of the city is only slightly increased over 1908, while the increase in the suburban districts is over 60 per cent. There is no difficulty in getting sufficient revenue from a rate on land values only, which has given general satisfaction. The system tends to encourage more and better housing, and lower rents, as the incidence of the tax has the effect of lowering the taxes on household lands.

"While the single tax amendment to the state Constitution of California failed of adoption last year, the effect of the campaign was to enlighten many, hitherto ignorant or prejudiced, of the possibilities of such legislation on the various industries and land ownership arrangements of that agricultural and producing country. It was brought to the attention of many voters that the exemption of taxation on any product of labor would lower the selling price and at the same time force the land into use, thus lowering the cost of living.

### Land Forced Into Use

"It would furthermore bring prosperity by preventing the landowner from withholding his land from improvement, thereby engaging labor to help it to produce, and forcing a great demand for the services of those doing something useful, whether the so-called capitalist or laborer, eliminating at the same time special privilege, which keeps the classes apart.

"Force land into use and cease to penalize the man who uses his land by taxing his improvements, and you create a condition where there are more jobs than men, a condition welcomed by employer and employee, merchant, manufacturer, banker, mechanic, laborer and clerk alike. The effect on the home owner, present or prospective, would be especially beneficial if the improvements amount to more than a mere quarter of the value of the land while the situation of the farmer or rancher, who farms his own land, is not disturbed, as the value of a producing farm is considerably more than twice as great as unused land, while the increased tax is not more than half as great. The wage earner would be benefited both as a producer, by raising his wages, and as a consumer by reducing the cost of living."

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS CURBED

## New California Law Which Has Just Gone Into Effect Is Designed to Prevent Teaching of Un-American Doctrines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Japanese, and all other foreign language schools in California, are placed directly under the supervision of the state Department of Education by Assembly Bill No. 836, which became the law of the State at midnight July 30, having been passed by the last session of the state Legislature, and signed immediately after passage by Governor W. D. Stephens. The law is designed to prevent the teaching of un-American doctrines in the foreign-language schools, and to restrict as far as possible the teaching of loyalty to governments which have been left behind by immigrants to this country.

The new law provides that:

"1. No person shall teach a foreign-langnage school until he or she first shall have obtained a permit from the state superintendent of public instruction.

"2. No permit shall be granted to such person unless the superintendent of public instruction is satisfied that the applicant is possessed of the ideals of democracy, knowledge of American history and institutions, and knows how to read, write, speak and understand the English language.

"3. Before issuing such permit to a teacher, the superintendent shall require the applicant to file an affidavit pledging that, after being granted such a permit, he or she will abide by and observe the terms of this law and the regulations and orders of the superintendent, and will, to the best of his or her ability, so direct the minds and studies of pupils as will tend to make them good and loyal American citizens; and will not instruct said pupils in any way inconsistent therewith.

"4. The superintendent of public instruction shall have full power to visit and inspect all such foreign-language schools at any time he may elect, and to inspect and pass upon all books used. He shall have the power to discontinue such a school, if it is not being operated according to the law.

"5. The state superintendent shall have the power to appoint county superintendents as deputies to make inspections of the foreign-language schools."

In addition to these provisions, the law further orders that every foreign-language school shall furnish copies of its textbooks, translated into English, to the state superintendent of schools, and that these shall be bonafide, literal translations of the complete textbooks; and that these textbooks must be approved by the superintendent. "This bill will be rigidly enforced," said Samuel H. Cohn, director of foreign language schools for California, "and no institution where teachings detrimental to the United States or upholding imperialism or loyalty to any other government are used will remain open long in this State. Loyalty to America must supersede loyalty to any other country in every school in this State, and unless the schools follow the plan, they will be closed summarily."

Of the more than 900 bills passed by the recent session of the state Legislature, and signed by the Governor, 509 became laws at midnight July 30. The remainder will become effective on September 3, this year. Included in the number now effective are the soldier welfare bills, providing some $350,000 to give soldiers educational opportunities and to assist them in buying homes and farms; providing for the leasing of oil and mineral lands owned by the State; authorizing the establishment of separate schools for the Japanese; designating Armistice Day a legal holiday; setting 16 and 24 ounces as the minimum weights for loaves of bread; appropriating $200,000 for surveying the states water-power resources, and prohibiting dogs from running at large.

# BALKAN NATIONS GROWING STABLE

## Governments Are Firmly Established, Bulgarian Envoy Says at Williamstown—Hungarian History Is Evening Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Present conditions in the Balkan states, "where constitutional government has become so firmly established that no personal or arbitrary régime can supplant it," has proved to be wrong the "doubters who refused to believe that the Balkan nations would even support constitutional processes of government and democratic institutions," declared Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian minister to the United States, in the morning address to the institute. Time and experience, he asserted, have proved that these apprehensions were misplaced.

"A saner press, a more enlightened public opinion with which rulers and governments have to reckon, a healthier atmosphere among political parties, and sounder and more rational conceptions of popular rights and duties are observable in all the Balkan states. They have adapted themselves to European culture and civilization and in the development of their political and civil life have diligently striven to follow the examples set before them by more advanced nations.

### Adverse Conditions

"In judging of their progress it would be unfair to compare them with nations which under totally different historical, political and social circumstances have in the course of time evolved their constitutional institutions. The Balkan peoples have had to organize their government and administration in all its branches with the raw materials which they possessed and without help. Men with very little knowledge and far less experience of government affairs were intrusted with the arduous task of establishing an orderly government in the place of what existed before. Constitutionalism has not always run smoothly, regrettable incidents have happened, and blunders have been committed that have retarded but not arrested their progress.

"Nevertheless no one who is acquainted with their past history, with the difficulties both external and internal with which they have had to contend, will be inclined to judge them harshly or to assert that their self-government has been a failure."

### Hungary's Importance

In the lecture given in the evening, Count Paul Teleki, in his second address, spoke of four factors in Hungarian history which had made a considerable impression on the history of all Europe. His first set of facts he drew from the geographical features of the country, an element, he said, which has also influenced American history.

"The Carpathians are a formidable natural barrier," he continued. "As soon as one power came to hold them it proved absolutely effective as a frontier. Only a tremendous difference in the attacking force could enable it to force its way over the Carpathians. The basin of Hungary, therefore, formed a bastion of western civilization with easy means of communication to the west, a dividing barrier to the southeast and northwest, and a weak side on the south."

The second feature was that the Magyars wedged off the southern from the northern Slavs, and made a barrier between Western and Eastern civilization, and luckily for the future of Europe took the Western themselves. "If the Slav force had developed in the basin of the middle Danube, European history would have taken a different course."

The third factor was that Hungary formed a strong centralized state which assimilated all the best elements in the peoples around her and staved off, for more than 150 years the Turkish onslaught. The last conclusion which Count Teleki drew from the history of Hungary of general importance, was that she attained a high degree of culture which she was able to inculcate in her neighbors.

"The horoscope of Hungary," he concluded, would have been very favorable if a new and terrible foe had not arisen in the south. The Turkish conquest cut this line of culture and so changed the course of Hungarian history and, with it, the history of all Europe."

# CHILD-SAVING BILL A POLITICAL BLIND

## Miss Alice Robertson, Oklahoma Representative, Declares the Sheppard-Towner Plan Would Start "Center of Propaganda"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The only woman member of Congress, Alice M. Robertson (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, has come out against the Sheppard-Towner bill, providing for federal cooperation with the states in the protection of maternity and infancy. Declaring that the infants of the country are being used for political ends by women, seeking offices, Miss Robertson said that she would do everything in her power to bring before the women of the country the real situation, which, she claims, has been obscured by the barrage of sentimental and fallacious arguments advanced by those working for its passage.

"If we adopt this bill," said Miss Robertson yesterday, "no one knows where it will stop. It is a much safer, better plan to leave it to the separate states' work along this line. If powers were centralized in one of the federal departments, the principal effect would be the securing of employment by a large number of women desiring to get into political life. The possibilities for vast expenditures, which we cannot be assured will accomplish any definite good for the mothers and children of the country, are staggering.

"The bill does not provide for tangible help in the form of medical or nursing attendance, or food supplies for the children of the poor," she pointed out. "Its salient feature is the establishment of an autocratic, undefined, practically uncontrolled yet federally authorized, center of propaganda."

According to Miss Robertson, the statistics gathered by advocates of the bill to prove the need for "baby saving" are "in the Ananias class," and will not bear investigation. The real facts are not available in most cases, she declared, due to negligence in the registering of births and mortality of mothers. Most states have shown an inexplicable failure to keep the necessary official records, she said.

"Some of the women of this country are attempting to throw helpless babies into the sea of political ambition in the same way that Indian women sacrificed their children in religious fanaticism," she declared, "and I, for one, will fight this as long as I am able."

### GOVERNMENT CONTROL FAVORED

MADISON, Wisconsin — Gov. J. J. Blaine of Wisconsin yesterday declared for government control and operation of coal mines in a letter to Fred A. Baxter, Mayor of Superior, Wisconsin, who petitioned Governor Blaine to call a conference of governors of a number of western states to discuss the coal situation.

# TRADE PACTS RAISE COST OF BUILDING

## Chicago Labor Agreements Are Aimed at the Public, Judge Landis Declares — Wage Awards Postponed Once More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Sections of agreements between building contractors and unions which were branded as deliberately designed to increase and uphold the cost of building were ordered changed here yesterday by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, arbitrator in the building trades deadlock.

Failure of 47 different factions to make their agreements conform to that recently concluded between the Building Construction Employers Association, the Associated Builders and the Building Trades Council, resulted in further postponement of the long awaited wage awards.

In the plumbers' agreement Judge Landis read a clause which prohibited journeymen plumbers riding to work "on bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles or any other conveyance."

### Not Meant Seriously

"I can't believe," said Judge Landis, "that this is meant seriously. I'm not going to take it seriously. A mere suggestion from me should be enough."

In a statement, a copy of which was issued to each of the chief representatives at the conference yesterday, Judge Landis said:

"All building construction is burdened with a public interest. The original cost of the rent of buildings in which all articles of commerce are made, or stored, or sold, or in which persons engaged or employed in such commerce live, is accumulated and added to the price of every commodity and every service. While ordinary commodities may be sold at excessive prices, yet the damage resulting therefrom to the public is relatively temporary, but buildings endure, and if their construction cost be excessive, it must be paid by all of us over and over again in the price of everything we buy.

"The effect of all agreements between employers and employees on wages is therefore directly cast upon the public. Thus all waste and impaired skill and productivity of labor and management brought about by such agreements, are not borne by the parties to the agreements, but by all the public.

### Artisans Misled

"Personal contact with many artisans of the building trades during the last six weeks has shown me that many of them have, by some process, been misled into the belief that rules or conditions permitting or producing waste, curtailing production or monopolizing industry would in some way inure to their advantage, but obviously such temporary advantage spells permanent detriment to them in common with all their fellows.

"The building industry asks the arbiter to fix the wages and the conditions of service so that the public will have confidence in the integrity and economic soundness of that industry. Therefore, it is necessary for me to ask you employers and employees to come to such agreements as will eliminate waste and useless annoyance, and will enhance skill and productivity, and in this connection I ask you to have in mind the direct necessary relations between that result and wages to be fixed and paid."


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# HIGH WAGE DECRIED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Premier Asserts Arbitration Performs Little Service in Time of Industrial Depression, and Should Therefore Be Curbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Labor must accept lower wages or industries will shut down, the Premier of South Australia, H. N. Barwell, told the Commonwealth Club, an association of prominent professional and business men. He added that the government would not subsidize industry or pay sustenance to the worker. The Premier told the Commonwealth Club that the state was approaching what would undoubtedly be one of the most critical periods in the history of Australia.

"The reconstruction period has just begun," he declared, "and the next few months will present most difficult and delicate problems for solution. There is no shirking them—they will have to be faced. The one way to deal with them is to pay regard to economic conditions as they exist. Economic laws are fixed, definite and inexorable, and, if defied, disaster will follow. Australia is essentially a primary producing country. We are absolutely helpless if our primary products cannot be sold abroad at a price which will allow us a reasonable margin of profit over and above the cost of production.

### At Less Than Production Cost

"In the case of some of our principal commodities the prices obtainable in the world's markets today are less than the actual cost of production. What, then, are we going to do in the case of those industries in which those conditions obtain? If we close them down it means unemployment, misery, distress, ruin. They are essential to our solvency, to our very existence as a nation. To carry on the metal industry as was done previously is impossible. To produce a ton of copper at present costs £100 at ton, and only £70 can be obtained for it in the market. The market price for lead and silver is 25 per cent less than the actual cost of production. To run the mining industry at a profit, or even simply to cover working expenses, the cost of production must be reduced, and that cannot be done without a decrease in the cost of wages.

"Labor may stand out, of course," the Premier continued, "and say it will not accept lower wages. If the workers do that, industries now closed throughout Australia will remain closed; and, if Labor takes the same stand with regard to other industries in which the same conditions obtain, those industries will close down, too. But where does that carry Australia? Where does it carry the workers? It throws them out of employment, and it will continue to keep them out until they learn common sense and listen to reason.

### No Subsidy Nor Sustenance

"Thrown out of employment, what will the workers do? If they seek it elsewhere they will only find the same conditions prevailing — falling wages and falling prices. Then, no doubt, they will turn to the government and ask it to subsidize their industry. This the government will not do. That experiment would be more than useless, and would be wrong from every point of view. Their next move will be to ask the government to pay them sustenance doles. This, again, the government will not do. To pay them sustenance doles to keep them in idleness would be hopelessly wrong from the point of view of the general taxpayer, and would be unkind to the wage earners themselves. They will have to come to it sooner or later in Australia, that a reduction of wages is inevitable, and the sooner the better. As Premier, if I can help them to come to reason I'll do it; if I cannot help them I'll try to force them to it. Australia will never get back to a normal state of things until this fundamental matter is settled.

"All the arbitration courts in creation cannot keep wages for any length of time above their true economic level. Wages, the workers must learn, can be paid from no other fund than that created by profitable production. Workmen throughout Australia are even now agitating for an increase in the minimum wage. If this were conceded by employers the result would be no wages at all for many thousands of men. In order that the workers may get higher wages, paradoxical as it may seem, they must for a time accept lower wages, which will mean general employment and an added stimulus to industry. Only greater production will bring about higher wages.

### Cooperation Essential

"The difficulties that face Australia in this reconstruction period are enormous, and they can be overcome only by cooperation on the part of the two great forces, Capital and Labor. Let the interested parties get together in a spirit of sympathy and good will. Let the employer be frank and open; let him make up his mind to it that he has got to make some sacrifice, and pay the employee the highest wage that the industry can fairly and reasonably afford. Let the employee be reasonable and look facts squarely in the face. Let him not think that in times of adversity he can escape without sacrificing anything. Let him get rid of all the feelings of hatred and antagonism toward the employer and the capitalist, and, last, but by no means least, let him think and act for himself, shaking himself free from any control which necessitates subservience to the dictation of anyone else.

"I do not mistrust the future. The difficulties and dangers that threaten Australia will, I have not the slightest doubt, be overcome by the exercise of common sense and by the ultimate cooperation of all sections of the community."

This address has attracted wide attention. Mr. Barwell has just been returned to power in South Australia as a Liberal Premier, and his big majority has made him more outspoken than ministers in other states.

### Arbitration Criticized

In a second speech the Premier dealt with the question of industrial arbitration in Australia. Mr. Barwell declared that the system was now, for the first time, placed fully upon its trial. The artificial interference with employment, which industrial arbitration involved, caused no really serious difficulties in time of prosperity, when prices for commodities were high. Any increased cost of production could then be met owing to the high prices obtained for Australia's products.

"But there is a very different tale to tell when any attempt is made to fix wages while prices are falling, and continue to fall," proceeded the Premier. "There is a distinct danger of the whole system of industrial arbitration breaking down in Australia. We shall quite probably be brought to realize that artificial control of wages is just as pernicious and just as economically unsound as the artificial control of prices. Certainly if arbitration courts are going to persist in giving awards which industries cannot meet, disaster must result.

"My idea is that the whole system and policy of industrial arbitration should be reviewed at an early date. It has not produced and is not likely to produce industrial peace. It rather tends to maintain between employer and employee that spirit of antagonism which is subversive of industrial peace. Industrial arbitration is an Australasian experiment. If the experiment is going to prove a failure, as quite possibly it may, the sooner we discover the fact the better it will be. Certainly it is a failure in so far as it prevents large numbers of men from taking work at a wage which they are prepared to accept, and a wage which is the highest wage which the particular industry concerned can possibly afford to pay. I shall watch its workings very closely with a view to taking prompt action if it continues to imperil the industrial stability of this state. In any case, the matter is one worthy of consideration and review at the next conference of the whole of the premiers of Australia."

# EGYPT'S FINANCES IN ENCOURAGING STATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—In a recent note on the budget of 1921-22, the acting adviser for the Ministry of Finance made a very candid yet encouraging exposition of the financial position in Egypt. While there was no doubt that current expenses had gone up and the claims of many new works and reform measures were becoming more urgent, against, however, a falling revenue on the other side, he showed clearly how intrinsically sound the country really was.

Reviewing the years from 1914-1921, it was seen that Egypt had met all its expenditure during that period, namely, £179,741,263, out of current revenue, with the exception of £2,060,683 which had been drawn from the reserve. Had it not been for certain pseudo-commercial enterprises, such as the purchase of grain, coal and cotton, undertaken first under stress of public safety and lately to meet claims for economic protection, the loss would not in all probability have been incurred. That Egypt has come through the war and its after effects without incurring, up to date, any new debts is an achievement to which few of the countries involved in the war can lay claim. Further, the note issue has fallen from something like £68,000,000 in December, 1919, to about half that sum today.

While there is every reason to urge economies in the departments, economies which can as everybody knows be realized, it would be a shortsighted policy, it is believed, to allow pressing new developments to be held back through want of capital. It is true that the present political situation does not permit the government to make any heavy engagements of its credit at the moment, but now that pourparlers on this subject are being opened and an early solution anticipated, it will be well to bear in mind how great is the country's need for such developments, especially in means of irrigation and drainage, and to draw up a scheme for financing them.

### JAZZ MUSIC ELIMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANDERSON, Indiana — The four leading bands of this city have agreed to eliminate jazz music from concert programs and to return to standard music. More than 100 musicians favored the adoption of classical music on the belief that it would contribute educational value along with entertainment. It was agreed, however, that concert programs would continue to require variety, and that classical numbers would be interspersed with popular, patriotic and religious compositions.

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# NEW PARIS-LONDON AIR LINE PROPOSED

## System Would Use Aeroplanes of Cantilever Wing Type and Cut Expenses by Increasing Hours Spent by Pilots in Air

By special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A complete departure from the systems hitherto universal is proposed for a new Paris-London air line. Among those responsible is one of the most famous and successful aeroplane designers, a transport engineer, who has made a close study of air transport, and there are others who have had much practical experience of the running of air services since the war. They have approached the matter from a new standpoint, and have worked out questions of cost to small decimals; and they have come to some interesting conclusions.

The causes of most of the disappointments in existing air lines, they find, are the small number of hours spent by the pilots in the air, and the employment of types of aeroplanes that in these circumstances cannot possibly earn a profit. They deride the idea that to establish an air line on a paying basis any large outlay of capital is necessary, and with the system of overseeing, inspection, and general running they now declare that casualties and irregularity can be practically ruled out of the reckoning.

### Mechanical Progress

Apart from the teachings of their long experience, the mechanical progress that has made it possible to elaborate this new plan is the great improvement that has taken place in the reliability of aero-engines and in their lightness, in relation to the amount of power produced, and the introduction of the cantilever wing. As to the engine, one particular type of world-wide fame is the one they have chosen. They claim that, properly cared for, it is proof against failure.

Further, the vast quantity of data they have collected convinces them that the time has arrived when, employing it, they can reasonably say to pilots and mechanics: "There is your engine, for the rest you are held responsible. Any failure will be closely inquired into, but failures will not be tolerated. A man who has failures will not be employed." This may seem a small matter to the layman; as a matter of fact, it represents an enormous advance as it has not hitherto been put into operation on any air line. It is now possible to put it into operation.

### Delay Minimized

The cantilever wing can, wth due care, be made proof against the delay-causing adjustments that are necessary with other wings. There is nothing more common on existing air lines than for a mechanic to announce just before a scheduled start that a machine "is a little out of adjustment." That often means a job lasting some hours, for in the case of the bigger machines the process is elaborate. Since the cantilever wing has all its bracing wires inside and not exposed to the weather, and since these wires are of comparatively small length, there is very seldom any need for adjustment. This is a point that will appeal with force to every one who has had practical experience of air services.

There is, however, an even more important point. A new machine has been designed which is a single-engined monoplane of high power, every part of which is quickly and easily interchangeable. The wings and the fuselage can be taken off and replaced at short notice. The engine can be taken out, and a new one put in, in less than half the time it usually takes for this operation. For the wings and fuselage a simple bolt device is employed; but it should be explained that although the design in this case is perfectly sound, and the machine as erected secure, this result has not been attained till after the necessary research. No ordinary bolt device would serve, and aircraft manufacturers who seek to emulate this example are advised to ascertain how it is done and not to resort to any ordinary bolt arrangement.

### Two Machines Necessary

The new machine is no chimera: it has been designed and produced by one whose name will carry conviction all over the world. It is possible to start a service with no more than two of these machines, and with spare parts in reserve. The "home" of the machines would be at one end of the line, and they would never, save in an emergency, have to stay at the other terminus. By this means certain charges are avoided.

The ordinary air line pilot of today, it may be pointed out, spends no more than about 50 hours in the air per month. Under the new scheme he will spend at least 100 hours in the air. This is by no means excessive, for it is found that the old idea of a pilot becoming stale does not hold good for flying in peace-time under a sound organization. He will work no more than five days a week. He will be paid a small salary, and about 21s. for every hour in the air. A good man will be able to earn from £700 to £1000 per annum.

### Few Landing Places

On this system the necessity of existing machines, badly run as they are, to have landing places at very short interval for emergencies, is obviated. Forced landings will be almost unknown. They will be so rare that, provided the machine can land safely, the question of its getting up again from the same field may be ignored. And the type of machine chosen can land safely in ordinary country. The scheme has been carefully worked out, and a capital of no more than £5000 is required to put it into operation. Even with this small beginning profit can be earned.

The scheme has the immense advantage that it can be extended as occasion arises. But, above all, it promises to throw new light on the whole problem of commercial air transport. The chief criticism it is open to in its present form appears to be that, for so small a beginning, such overhead charges as there are (it is claimed they are very small) would bear with undue heaviness on the total amount of revenue that could be earned. But if the scheme fulfilled anticipation it would soon grow and bring about a better proportion.

# AUSTRALIA'S CENSUS REVEALS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — A preliminary count of the population of the Commonwealth, made possible by the recent census, has shown 5,419,702 persons, an increase of 969,721 over the population in 1911. These figures do not include aborigines nor the citizens of the Northern Territory, Papua and former German New Guinea. The preliminary count, as announced by the Postmaster-General, Mr. G. H. Wise, reveals the following figures:

| State— | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | 1,068,767 | 1,027,626 |
| Victoria | 753,919 | 776,204 |
| Queensland | 398,486 | 357,087 |
| South Australia | 247,960 | 246,907 |
| West Australia | 175,056 | 154,172 |
| Tasmania | 107,602 | 105,925 |
| Totals | 2,751,781 | 2,667,921 |
| | | Inc. over |
| State— | Persons | 1911 |
| New South Wales | 2,096,393 | 449,659 |
| Victoria | 1,530,114 | 214,563 |
| Queensland | 755,573 | 149,760 |
| South Australia | 494,867 | 86,309 |
| West Australia | 329,228 | 47,114 |
| Tasmania | 213,527 | 22,316 |
| Totals | 5,419,702 | 969,721 |

If the 73,503 Australians who have not returned to the Commonwealth with their war units—60,000 of whom will not return again—are reckoned in, the increase in population would have been 1,043,224. The increase per cent in the last 10 years in Australia was 1.79 and the percentage increase for the states was as follows: New South Wales, 27.31; Victoria, 16.31; Queensland, 24.72; South Australia, 21.12; Western Australia, 16.70; Tasmania, 11.67.

As the representation of the states in the lower Federal House is allotted on a population basis, New South Wales will gain a representative and Tasmania will lose one. South Australia narrowly escaped losing a member. The 75 members in the next House of Representatives will be allotted as follows: New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The figures already cited show that there were 83,860 more men than women in Australia. There is an excess in all the states except Victoria, where there are 22,294 more women.

While the exact proportion of the population living in the six capital cities has not yet been ascertained, it will possibly be about 42 or 43 per cent, as against the 38.05 per cent at the 1911 census. Assuming that this prediction is correct, it will be seen that the growth of the capital cities has been much more marked than the increase in the country. In an immense new continent with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, or more than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, the comparative handful of people outside the capital cities is a phase which calls for prompt rectification.

### DEBS PARDON TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The United States Attorney-General announced yesterday that he hoped to submit to President Harding by the end of the month recommendations concerning a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, imprisoned Socialist leader.

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# WORK OF WIRELESS CONGRESS OUTLINED

## Paris Conference Has Made Further Developments of the Wireless Service Around the World Definitely Possible

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Although wireless telegraphy has made such gigantic strides there are still unexpected and sometimes inexplicable failures. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the importance of the system. It should not be taken as competing with the cable but rather as supplementing the cable. Wireless telegraphy serves in the process of linking up the whole world.

A technical congress at which were represented the five great allied and associated powers met at Paris at the end of June and sat through the month of July to examine the international regulations which it is necessary to establish and to consider other matters relating to the practical development of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

The conference at Washington in September, 1920, had already studied carefully questions which touch the extension of the wireless service. At the Washington meeting many points were reserved for further examination at Paris.

### To Prevent Confusion

What had to be decided in particular were rules which would prevent confusion, agreements between the principal countries. While it is essential that the various countries should obey the same technical orders, it is of great importance, in view of the constant improvement and development, that they should be sufficiently loose and adaptable not to embarrass the application of fresh discoveries and inventions.

The gathering drew up a classification of the various kinds of waves, according to their technical characteristics, and defined the privileges reserved to each kind. It also endeavored to determine the different wave lengths which should be used for different purposes. Most of this work was carried out by eminent specialists in an atmosphere of cordiality and confidence.

General Ferrié, who has just received the chief prize of the Académie des Sciences for his development of wireless telegraphy during the war, was elected president of the congress. The French members included Mr. Dennery, a high telegraphic official; Professor Abraham; Professor Mesmy; Mr. Perrin, a telegraphic engineer; and officers of the army and navy who have been specially interested in this subject. America was represented by Major-General Squire, Admiral Magruder, Captain Evans, Professors Austin, Cohen, Dellinger, Kennelly, and others. England was represented by Colonel Blandy, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner, and distinguished engineers. Italy and Japan sent their experts. It should be pointed out, although it is now possible to communicate directly between France and England on the one side of the Atlantic, and America on the other, that at present wireless telegraphy is greatly affected by weather conditions. It hardly appears likely that it will be practicable to communicate directly over greater distances, say from Europe to Australia.

### French Consideration Serious

Whatever may be the case in other countries, France is taking wireless telegraphy very seriously. Many newspaper correspondents now find it convenient to use the service, and as Robert Donald has pointed out Paris is becoming a collecting center for news from southern Europe and even from London. It has already been stated in The Christian Science Monitor that France possesses in the Lafayette station of Croix d'Hins near Bordeaux the most powerful wireless equipment in the world, transmitting messages across the Atlantic and working satisfactorily except when electrical disturbances of the atmosphere cause a temporary upset. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is another powerful station which the government has hitherto kept for official purposes, but which will be used in a more general way. As for the stations which are being built at Saint-Assises (Melun) a few miles from Paris, they are to be still bigger.

Indeed, France is very keen about the service and is taking steps to link up the mother country with the colonies. The British, in fact, will have to make use of some of the French Colonial stations to reach the distant parts of the empire, such as India and parts of Africa. England is calling attention to the progress made by the French Government and also by Germany—for Germany, too, has built large stations which facilitate speedy transmission of news across the Atlantic. There are many complicated economic, political and diplomatic questions in the world today, and the precise solution given to them may depend in part upon the quick communication of information. Of course, the hasty impressions that are flashed from continent to continent should not always be taken as final and authentic. It may well be that these swift opinions have only a relative value. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that it is exactly the first impression produced which often has most weight. No country can afford to be behindhand in the construction of wireless stations.

The Paris congress went fully into most of the the difficulties now being experienced and will hereafter be found to have made still further developments of the wireless service around the world immediately possible.

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| Ave Maria (Violin by Elman) | 89065 | 2.00 |
| Dreams of Long Ago (In English) | 88376 | 1.75 |
| Cavalleria Rusticana (Harp Acco.) | 87072 | 1.25 |
| Elegie—Melodie (Violin by Elman) | 89066 | 2.00 |
| Trovatore (Caruso and Schumann-Heink) | 89060 | 2.00 |
| For You Alone (In English) | 87070 | 1.25 |
| Lucia Sextette | 93212 | 3.50 |
| Africana, O Paradiso (Oh, Paradise) | 88054 | 1.75 |

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# FAVORABLE CONDITION OF INDIA'S FINANCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — Despite the severe depression of trade, and the low position of the rupee in consequence, India's financial position is really very sound. The United Kingdom has a gross debt per head of the population of £167 8s. as against a pre-war debt of £15; the dominion's debts have increased proportionately, that of Australia having increased 3000 per cent or from £2 to £62 1s.; while India's has only mounted from £1 to £1 3s. While Britain's debt is just under 140 per cent of her income, that of India is not more than 29 per cent of hers.

Much of the revenue is raised in the form of a light tax on the land which is freely remitted in bad years. The district officers of the Land Revenue Department are undoubtedly the closest in touch with the peasantry. Taking the United Provinces report as typical, one finds that in consequence of the failure of the monsoon in 1918, drought scarcity and high prices were writ large all over the previous report, but that during the successful season of 1919 high prices was the only element still present, and that largely benefited the peasant and gave rise to jealousy on the part of the landlords and to disorderly outbreaks in Rae Bareli and Fyzabad. The season having been good, the net realizable demand in taxation was 7,21,90,265 rupees, of which only 1 per cent had to be postponed, remitted or suspended. Over seven lakhs of rupees were given in the way of advance for the construction of wells and for other agricultural purposes. The report gives a good picture of vigorous and paternal administration.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia—Western Australia must face a substantial deficit, probably £750,000 for the financial year ended June 30. A statement by Sir James Mitchell, the Premier and Treasurer, shows that this debit balance was largely due to causes beyond the control of his administration. The actual loss on the state railways will probably be nearly £450,000 exclusive of sinking fund, as against an estimated loss of £185,000. Increase in wages under new arbitration awards and dearer coal were responsible for the added loss. During the year sinking funds absorbed about £320,000.

### BEQUEST TO VASSAR COLLEGE

NEW YORK, New York—Vassar College was bequeathed $150,000 for a physical laboratory in the will, filed yesterday, of Henry M. Sanders of Oakland, Maine.

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# PEACE WORKERS IN SESSION AT BERNE

## Permanent International Peace Bureau Holds First Congress Since War Interrupted Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Permanent International Peace Bureau, which has its seat in this city, is following the example of its sister institution, the Interparliamentary Union, in resuming this year its annual congresses interrupted by the war. The twentieth world peace congress had met at The Hague in 1913; the twenty-first was to have taken place in Vienna in September, 1914, under the auspices of Baroness Suttner and Dr. Alfred H. Fried. Neutral Luxembourg, with its central situation in middle Europe and its moderate cost of living, is harboring the delegates of the numerous peace societies, under the presidency of the famous Belgian Senator and internationalist, Henri La Fontaine, chairman of the Berne Bureau.

The agenda of the present conference concerns almost exclusively League of Nations problems, e. g., creation or non-creation of an international police force—terrestrial, oceanic, and aerial; equitable distribution of raw materials; abolition of unjust customs tariff laws, and amendments to the Covenant; election of the Assembly delegations by the peoples instead of the governments; methods of voting at the Assembly; absolute suppression of the right to wage war; codification of international law; compulsion of submitting conflicts to the world court of justice, and so forth.

In the appeal sent to the peace societies of the world by the Berne Bureau, Mr. La Fontaine emphasizes the fact that former belligerent states are still governed by the same men who have repeated over and over again during the great war that it was meant to be the last of wars, "the war to end war." He continues bitterly, "In these times, when it would be all-important to raise the industrial and agricultural output to the highest possible state, millions of workers are still employed in camps and barracks, and billions of money are sacrificed to perfectly barren aims." And, he adds, it is the duty of every "true citizen of the League of Nations" to raise his voice in condemnation of the present situation throughout the world." Mr. La Fontaine desires this general protest to be made without delay, for "the Assembly of the League of Nations is going to meet very soon. We must not, as he expresses it, be content with the weak desiderata and superficial reforms suggested by some; we must claim far-reaching and decisive changes of the Covenant calculated to lift the League from the stage of a trust of governments to the height of a real community of the nations."

The present congress is intended to try to undertake this task, and for this reason Mr. La Fontaine has strongly appealed to the peace societies united in the Berne Bureau to send delegations to Luxembourg. He rightly has wished to make the congress, "on the eve of the second session of the parliament of mankind," a most imposing international demonstration in favor of world peace and against the rivalry of armaments which still appears to be obsessing so many governments.

### UNIONS AID SOVIET RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Delegates from all local unions have voted the donation of half a day's pay for Russian relief, by the 80,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The donation will total more than $500,000. The Amalgamated Workers of America plan to raise at least $250,000.

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# CONDITION OF INDIAN SETTLERS IN FIJI

## Government of Crown Colony Promises Equality Henceforth for All British Subjects Dwelling on the Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji Islands—The position of British Indians in Fiji has in the past been far from satisfactory, but the government of that Crown colony has now given an assurance that Indian settlers will be treated in future on an equality with all other British subjects living in the islands. In order to investigate the extent of the improvement, a committee of inquiry has been appointed by the Government of India to visit Fiji in a few months' time. The constitution of the party will be as follows: V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council; Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces, and G. L. Corbett of the Indian Civil Service. The terms of reference are two in number—to inquire into the conditions of Indians now resident in Fiji and to ascertain causes of discontent, and to advise whether or not, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, Fiji offers a suitable field for Indian colonization.

The official communiqué issued on the subject states that it is not the intention of the Government of India to interfere, through the committee, in the domestic affairs of the colony. Its function will be to collect first-hand information in regard to the conditions of Indian life in Fiji. A report will be made to the Government of India and the substance thereof will supply material for a decision by the Indian Legislature, as to whether Indian colonization in Fiji should be permitted under the new Emigration Bill. The governments of Fiji and India unite in the expression of the earnest wish that the measures now being taken will promote a better understanding between the two countries and will lead to the mutual advantages of both.

### Probable Check to Progress

In regard to the oft reiterated proposal for Fiji to be placed under the control of the Commonwealth, and concerning the question of Indian overseas settlement, it is felt in some quarters that as the prosperity and continued development of the group are considerably dependent on the uninterrupted flow of labor recruits from India, the assumption of the administration by Australia would place an immediate check upon the advance of the islands. The reason for this is that it is more than likely that the Government of India, in order to avoid a repetition of the happenings in Natal through Indian coolie colonization, would immediately put a veto on the flow of settlers. It is further felt that the influx of Indians into Fiji does not constitute any menace at all to Australia, as the Commonwealth can as easily exclude the colored people coming from Fiji as she can those coming from India.

The census has not been taken in Fiji since 1911, but it is estimated that the total population of the group at the present time is 163,400, made up as follows: Indians, 61,700; Europeans, 4700; half-castes, 2800; Fijians, 87,700; Polynesians, 2700; Rotumans, 2100; Chinese, 900; and miscellaneous 600. From these figures it will be seen that apart from the aboriginal Fijian population, the Indians overwhelmingly outnumber all the other races put together.

### Need for Imported Labor

The necessity for indentured imported labor is due to the inherent laziness of the native Fijian, who will do just enough work to insure his existence, with a modicum of comfort, and no more. Of the Indian population mentioned it may be stated that only 5700 are indentured and that the remainder 56,000, are "free."

Concerning the labor question in Fiji, Sir Everard im Thurn, a great authority on Pacific problems, has stated that, the Fijians being quite unaccustomed and unwilling to labor except for their own support, it had been necessary to introduce alien laborers from the New Hebrides and other islands for the plantations. This labor trade had in some cases, he said, been carried on with so much disregard for the welfare of the people introduced as to have created a notorious scandal. In all these circumstances the British Government had no alternative but to assume control, the native chiefs, or those who were presumed to be chiefs, ceding the islands to England. A British Crown colony was at once created, the only one which has ever existed in the South Seas. Careful and proper regulations were drafted for the protection of the indentured laborers, not only those from the islands from which recruits had previously been obtained, but also from the British East Indies. The Governor of Fiji was given large powers as High Commissioners of the western Pacific, that is, powers over all the islands not already under the control of another civilized nation. Thus British interests in all tropical Pacific islands, excepting the Cook Islands, which were attached to New Zealand, were once for all centered in Fiji.

### Crown Colony Under England

The existence of this Crown colony under the control of the English, and not of any Australasian Government, seems at first sight an anomaly; but for fairly obvious reasons it is undesirable at present either to burden Australasia with the responsibility or to give the Fiji and its dependencies self-government as part of a British-Australasian Federation. When the question of the control of the islands by the Commonwealth was raised in the Australian Parliament it was stated on behalf of the government that the people of Fiji had not made application for admission as a state to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Further, with regard to the mooted administration of the islands by Australia and the probable consequent withdrawal by the Government of India of coolie labor, the opinion of another authority on the question is worth noting. He said that the argument sometimes used, that if north Queensland can be developed by white men the same can be done in Fiji, is based on a want of knowledge of the difference in the conditions of the two places. In the first place the possibility of developing tropical Australia by white labor is by no means proved yet, for since the departure of the Kanakas, north Queensland has experienced very little agricultural expansion. With the exception of a few areas, white planters are merely holding and cultivating lands previously opened up by Kanakas, Chinese and others, whilst for further experiments in this direction the gulf country and the Northern Territory provide ample scope, in a country where there is practically no colored race to complicate the position.

The problem of overseas settlement within the Empire is beset with difficulties and natural local prejudice, and the question, if serious trouble is not to arise in the future, must be treated with the greatest delicacy and sympathy from every point of view by statesmen of the broadest outlook.

# HELP FROM JAPAN IN THE WORLD WAR

## Assistance of Orient Should Be Considered in Discussing Alliance, Says Eastern Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The concentrated attention of the parties interested in the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, including almost every country in the world, was directed toward the recent imperial conference in London, which discussed the question. The opening speeches made at the conference had indicated that a renewal of the alliance, probably in some modified form, would at least meet with the approval of both the British and Australian Premiers, while Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Premier, clearly showed that his assent would be forthcoming providing America signified her approval.

Arthur Diosy, a well-known expert on the Far East and Japan in particular, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that due consideration should be given to some of the things Japan has done in the past, by which the western powers have been benefited, such as the Russo-Japanese war which removed the Russian menace, and at the same time postponed a European conflict.

### Japan's Work in War

Also, Mr. Diosy continued, the work Japan did in the recent war, into which she was drawn purely by reason of the alliance, should be taken into consideration, to say nothing of the 2,000,000 miles her ships steamed in policing the Pacific and Eastern waters and in escorting Australian and New Zealand troops. To this naval aid Japan added, greatly to her own profit it is true, the supply of huge quantities of munitions and most remarkably quite unexpected financial assistance, lending to Great Britain and France at a critical period no less than £100,000,000.

It is not consistent either with British policy or the custom of the British peoples, Mr. Diosy said, to throw aside some one who had been useful to them in the past merely because that usefulness no longer remained, though in the case of Japan that usefulness existed now more than ever and a revocation of the alliance would, he considered, be little short of disastrous to British policy in the Far East. This was perfectly clear, he said, to any student of the eastern peoples, in conjunction with the undercurrent of unrest that at present prevailed amongst the Asiatic and especially the Muhammadan populations of the world.

### Huge Population

"Many seem to forget," Mr. Diosy continued, "that the subjects of Japan number no less than 70,000,000, to say nothing of the geographical position of their country which makes her the natural sentinel of the East. Japan is governed by hard-headed business men, who clearly recognize the advantages to be gained by being admitted to the comity of nations. For this reason alone it may be taken for granted that she will see that her conduct will be faultless, and that no occasion will be given for offense.

"Some of these points have already been recognized and there can be little doubt that Australia has been one of the first to admit them. She sees that Japan as an ally of the Empire is better than Japan as a free lance skirting round to pick up just what she can get. There may be, and undoubtedly are, many racial prejudices, but in my view it would be foolish for any country or nation to let such narrow sentiments hamper an imperial policy that tends to keep the peace of the world by making Japan a bridge between the East and the West."

### ALASKAN RAILROAD BUILDING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Work is progressing on the government railroad in Alaska, which is being constructed and operated by the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and is considered one of the most important projects for the development of the Territory. A second large steel bridge, to be reached on the system from Seward inland, is under construction now. This is a steel arch span over Hurricane Gulch, 300 feet in depth, with a span of 384 feet in length.

# ADMINISTRATION OF LONDON MASONRY

## Pre-War Scheme to Subdivide the City Into Districts Revived for Memorial Fund—Scarlet Cord Order's Ceremony

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the early part of 1914 arrangements were being made by the Grand Lodge of England, in accordance with a scheme to which the members of that body had, by a large majority, signified their approval, to sub-divide London into districts or provinces in a manner similar to the country or county districts, and the lands overseas. The events of August of that year caused a halt. Since 1919 various other matters, more pressing, have occupied attention, but now there is considerable discussion of the scheme, and the wish is being expressed generally that some division of London may be effected in connection with the Masonic million memorial fund.

The question cannot long be delayed, because in many respects, strange though it may seem, London is singularly behind in Masonic administration of the various provinces and districts. The London Rank Association, a body which renders invaluable service to London Masonry, is interesting itself in the subject, and as the members of this association have the reputation of never failing in anything they undertake, a satisfactory solution of the problem is anticipated.

### Portrait for Temple

In order to mark their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the craft by the deputy provincial grand master, G. W. G. Barnard, the brethren of the province of Norfolk raised a fund for the purpose of having his portrait painted and presented to the province, to be hung up in the Masonic Temple at Norwich. In addition to lodge contributions, more than 500 brethren sent personal donations. This was presented to him recently at the meeting of the provincial grand lodge by the Bishop of Thetford, provincial grand master, along with a replica for the deputy's own home. At the same time, the provincial secretary, F. W. Spalding, was presented with his grand lodge regalia on his appointment by the Duke of Connaught to the rank of past assistant grand director of ceremonies.

During the past year Lincolnshire raised more than £1742 for the central Masonic institutions, and £200 for the provincial charities. To mark their appreciation of the services of the Earl of Yarborough, who has now held the office of provincial grand master for more than 21 years, the brethren are presenting him with his portrait in oils. Practically every Freemason in the province has subscribed to the fund, and the painting of the picture has been intrusted to Mr. Shannon, R. A.

The membership of the Royal Arch Province of Derbyshire is now 523, as compared with 489 in the preceding 12 months. New chapters have been consecrated during the year at Long Eaton and New Mills.

### Not a Religion

Lord Lambourne, provincial grand master, has consecrated the Epping Forest Lodge, which will meet at the Masonic Hall, Loughton, the addition being necessary in consequence of the extraordinary growth of Freemasonry in Essex, where the existing lodges have become greatly overcrowded, particularly in the Undine Lodge, from which the new lodge has been formed. A sketch of the rise and progress of Freemasonry in England since the early part of the eighteenth century was given by the provincial grand chaplain, the Rev. William Carter, at the occasion of the consecration. He denied the claim made by some to regard Freemasonry as a religion, but regarded it as the handmaid of religion. It contained no dogmas, but demanded belief in a Supreme Being and a recognition of the Volume of the Sacred Law. Freemasonry was not intended to be a religion, but it was intended to range under its banner men of all creeds and politics for which reason those subjects were not discussed in lodges. For Masonry, however, to be effective, the ideals to which they were pledged must be practiced outside the lodge as well as demonstrated within.

Possibly the great hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital has never been put to better purpose than it was when it was the scene of a huge Masonic gathering. The occasion was the installation by Lord Ampthill, pro grand master, of Br. Francis Clark, past grand deacon and past deputy district grand master of Hong Kong and South China, as master of the Rahere Lodge, No. 2546. It was one of the largest gatherings of any private lodge on record, and possibly the number of grand lodge officers attending has never ben exceeded at the installation of the master of a subordinate lodge.

### Little Known Order

An order very little known either in or outside Masonry, that of the Order of the Scarlet Cord, has just held its annual meeting at the headquarters of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree in London. This prosperous body, founded on records in the archives of Amsterdam dated 1760, was reestablished in this country in 1909 and has made healthy progress. The members consist of those who have shown the greatest interest in the benevolent fund of the Order of the Secret Monitor, and the possession of a badge of the order in the button-hole is a necessary preliminary to admission. Once admitted, the members, many of whom are holders of military or naval rank, or graduates of universities of the British Empire, appear in the full robes or uniform to which they are entitled, and it is interesting to see natives of the East (the Maharajah of Cooch Behar holding an honored place) in official costumes mingling with their western brethren of the order.

The ceremony this year was the admission to the highest rank of C. J. R. Tijou, the senior vice-president of the Board of Benevolence of Blue Masonry. The ceremony is a very striking one, and this year was rendered the more impressive from the fact that every officer knew his work, and without prompting rose and did his duty quietly and resumed his seat, the whole culminating in a loud blast of silver trumpets (the gift of two princes of the house of the Nizam of Hyderabad) and the shout of the order, "Roy! Foy! Loy!"

# JAPANESE DOCKYARD SEIZED BY STRIKERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Seizure and occupation of the Kawasaki dockyards by 20,000 striking laborers following a monster five-hour parade and demonstration by 35,000 workmen, while resembling the Italian occupation of factories a number of months ago is, in reality, of an entirely different significance, due to the peculiar relations existing between employer and employee in Japan. These relations are a survival of the feudal ages in which the employer stood in the position of a father to all who worked for him. When the 20,000 shipyard workers out on strike marched to the place where they had worked peacefully for years and drove out the faithful foremen, they had no intention of setting up the first Japanese Soviet, but were merely going back to where they felt they belonged, although they were out on strike.

To the Japanese laborer, except a few who have imbibed western ideals, the employer has no more right to discharge him than the father has to disinherit his son. When an employer is forced to let some of his men out, it has always been the habit to give extra allowance equivalent to pay for several years or several months as a bonus. The Kawasaki dockyards, one of the largest shipbuilding companies in Asia, because of economic depression was forced to discharge many men without giving them the bonus. In addition, the management refused to recognize the right of the men to form trade unions and therefore the largest Japanese strike of its kind followed.

### PROTECTION OF WATER POWER

LEWISTON, Maine—Maine Grangers, the women in particular, should combat actively any step toward a monopolistic control of the State's water powers, L. C. Bateman of this city urged in an address at the eighth annual conference of New England's subordinate, Pomona and State lecturers here.

# BELGRADE-VIENNA ROUTE BY WATER

## Through Traffic on Danube Now Opened From Point in Upper Austria to Vienna and Belgrade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Through traffic on the Danube has now been opened up right from Linz, in Upper Austria, to Belgrade, and travelers can go from Vienna to Belgrade without changing boats. The various shipping companies are all looking forward to the gradual development of a profitable service.

The most important question of the moment is the eventual distribution of the old Austrian and Hungarian vessels between the various river states. In this question, the Danube Steamship Company, an Austrian corporation, is especially interested, as a large number of the company's vessels have been seized as war booty by the riparian states. Whether this seizure of private property is justified is regarded as a doubtful point and the Peace Treaty has in a way recognized this by turning the matter over to an arbitrator — an American, W. Hines. With the aid of technical experts, Mr. Hines has studied the whole situation most thoroughly and has traversed the Danube from above Vienna right down to the Black Sea.

### Question of War Booty

It is known that the arbitrator has fully completed his task, but no details will be made known until the peace treaty of Trianon has been fully ratified. The whole issue is whether the vessels seized by the national states are to be regarded as legitimate booty of war. The Danube Steamship Company's contention is that the Hague convention expressly declares that all private property on rivers, and especially shipping, cannot be the object of war booty. On the other side, it is argued that these vessels formed an integral part of the military transports of the operating armies and are therefore liable to seizure like any other equipment of war.

No less than 45 per cent of the Danube Company's boats are at present included in this alleged war booty. What this means to the company can well be imagined when one considers the enormous difference in the value of these vessels at the beginning of the war and the sum it would cost to replace them now. To build an ordinary tug now costs about 150 times as much as in peace times. Then a good tugboat could be built for 65,000 crowns; now the price would be nearly 10,000,000 crowns.

Other vessels, particularly passenger steamers, cost in proportion very much more, the cost of all the materials and labor and the furnishing of saloons and sleeping cabins having increased so enormously. Hence an ordinary passenger steamship costs easily 40,000,000 crowns, the price varying according to type and tonnage.

The Danube Company's shipbuilding yards are now fully employed and are able to turn out 32 new steam tugs and four or five passenger steamers yearly. Provided that the arbitration over the vessels seized by the neighboring states is decided in the company's favor, its total fleet will comprise 147 steamships, 869 tugs and barges, 214 pontoons and in addition dredgers and other miscellaneous vessels.

### Transportable Goods Reduced

As far as business on the Danube is concerned, the outlook for 1921 is less favorable than last year, mainly in consequence of the many export prohibitions made by the riparian states. Naturally these tend to reduce very greatly the quantity of goods for transportation. The still disturbed political conditions and the continuous drought have made both Rumania and Jugo-Slavia apprehensive as to the food situation, and they fear they may not have enough foodstuffs for their own people. Consequently, they have prohibited the export of grain, flour and cattle, with disastrous effects on the Danube traffic. It is feared that the freight business will be very bad, at least until the end of August.

Former Emperor Charles' escapade in Hungary also had a bad effect on the Danube traffic, as Rumania and Jugo-Slavia promptly closed the frontier against Hungary so that no vessels could at that time be loaded in these ports. All these things have been very unfortunate for the river traffic, causing business to fall far below the average.

# NEW STATE MOVEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The organizers of both the Riverina and North Coast agitations for the separation of two new states from the territory now known as New South Wales, are meeting unexpected encouragement in the fact that elsewhere in Australia there is now a demand for smaller subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Earle Page, leader of the country party in the federal Parliament, is committed to the North Coast new state movement, but he is also boldly advocating the cutting up of the present large states into smaller ones, as was done in the United States. Speaking at a gathering in Childers, Queensland, the sturdy head of the country party emphasized the great advantages which must come from decentralization. He pointed out that a federal convention was to be called by the prime minister to amend the Australian constitution so that it might be more elastic and better fitted to allow of the handling of modern problems. Dr. Page urged the people of Australia to elect delegates to that convention who would support the move for smaller states. The meeting at Childers unanimously agreed to follow Dr. Page's advice.

### CONVENTION OF CHEMISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The people of the United States, and especially of the city of New York, will have a better opportunity to realize the part that chemistry plays in their civilization than ever before, during the month of September, when the greatest of English chemists, together with representatives of various other European countries, arrive here for the joint meeting of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, September 5 to 8, and then attend the seventh national exposition of chemical industries, to be held during the week following the joint meeting, September 12-17, at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, New York City.


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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PILGRIMS OPEN MATCH AT LORDS

### Play Against the Marylebone Cricket Club Starts—M. B. Burrows Scores 79 Runs for the Home Team Yesterday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Philadelphian Pilgrims opened their match against the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lords ground here today, and as their opponents batted first to score 348 runs the Americans had a long spell in the field.

After the last M. C. C. wicket had fallen, the Pilgrims batted for a short time, scoring 62 and losing the wickets of J. L. Evans, J. M. Crosman and S. W. Mifflin, who knocked up 10, 14, and 4, respectively. C. C. Morris with 11 and G. F. Bottomley with 15 were still batting when play had ceased. The top score for the M. C. C. was 79 by M. B. Burrows. Lord Harris, who captained the English side, made 25 in splendid style. The Pilgrims fielding was keen from start to finish and their work called forth applause on many occasions.

## ENGLAND WINS MACKINNON CUP

### Scotland, Canada, Ireland and Wales Are Represented in Shooting Meet Held at Bisley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISLEY, England — The English team of riflemen won the Mackinnon Cup, which is open to teams of 12 past or present members of His Majesty's forces from any country in the British Empire, at the recent big meeting at Bisley. This international shoot is fired with the service rifle at 900 and 1000 yards, each member of the teams firing 15 shots. This year there was no South African team as there was last; but Canada was represented and the inclusion of Wales brought the number of teams competing to five. England won easily by 41 points over Scotland after leading by 10 points over Ireland after the first distance had been fired. At the longer range the Irish team, which included a lady, was not nearly so good and slipped down to fourth place, Scotland taking the second position. Sergeant Rowland was the top scorer in the shoot, totaling 138 for England. The score follows:

| ENGLAND | 900 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Ttl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sgt. Rowland | 69 | 69 | 138 |
| Sgt. H. Burr | 70 | 65 | 135 |
| Sgt. Halls | 68 | 66 | 134 |
| Col. H. E. Mann | 69 | 63 | 132 |
| Capt. C. D. Miller | 63 | 66 | 129 |
| Sgt. A. G. Fulton | 60 | 67 | 127 |
| Col.-Sgt. H. T. Wood | 63 | 63 | 126 |
| Sgt. G. H. Grist | 61 | 64 | 125 |
| Capt. H. Douglas | 61 | 63 | 124 |
| C.S.M. H. V. Northcote | 61 | 60 | 121 |
| Lt. J. A. Smith | 62 | 54 | 116 |
| Cdr. A. W. Brooks | 53 | 61 | 114 |
| | 760 | 761 | 1,521 |

| SCOTLAND | 900 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Ttl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Maxwell | 68 | 66 | 134 |
| Sgt. W. Scott | 61 | 69 | 130 |
| Major D. Campbell | 63 | 66 | 129 |
| Lt. A. E. Martin | 61 | 67 | 123 |
| Mr. D. Malcolm | 66 | 61 | 127 |
| Pte. W. Jaffrey | 65 | 57 | 122 |
| Capt. W. Gray | 61 | 61 | 122 |
| Capt. A. T. Brown | 62 | 59 | 121 |
| Sgt. S. Fitz | 62 | 56 | 118 |
| C.S.M. T. Kerr | 59 | 69 | 118 |
| C.Q.M.S. G. Corrie | 56 | 61 | 117 |
| Capt. J. E. Martin | 55 | 59 | 114 |
| | 739 | 741 | 1,480 |

| CANADA | 900 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Ttl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major H. Northover | 65 | 66 | 131 |
| Gunner Tingman | 65 | 66 | 131 |
| Major C. Crowe | 66 | 65 | 131 |
| Sgt. Steele | 64 | 66 | 130 |
| Col. F. Richardson | 63 | 62 | 125 |
| Sgt. G. Emslie | 62 | 60 | 122 |
| Lt. Patterson | 56 | 65 | 121 |
| Sgt. Lucas | 57 | 60 | 117 |
| Sgt. W. A. Hawkins | 67 | 50 | 117 |
| Sgt. Wilson | 63 | 51 | 114 |
| Major G. Mortimer | 55 | 58 | 113 |
| Lt. J. Nix | 58 | 53 | 111 |
| | 741 | 732 | 1,463 |

| IRELAND | 900 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Ttl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major McSweeny | 64 | 69 | 133 |
| Sgt. Webster | 62 | 66 | 168 |
| Lt. M. Buckley | 64 | 62 | 126 |
| Mrs. Alton | 60 | 64 | 124 |
| Capt. H. Lattey | 60 | 64 | 124 |
| Sgt. Phee | 65 | 58 | 123 |
| Lt. Watson | 65 | 64 | 119 |
| Lt. McGowan | 69 | 49 | 118 |
| Capt. H. P. T. Lattey | 64 | 53 | 117 |
| Sgt. Conpolly | 60 | 56 | 116 |
| Flt. Lt. Pearse | 63 | 51 | 114 |
| | 750 | 711 | 1461 |

| WALES | 900 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Ttl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Stockwood | 54 | 63 | 117 |
| Pte. F. Jones | 64 | 50 | 114 |
| Sgt. D. E. Lewis | 58 | 55 | 113 |
| Mr. R. R. Rees | 59 | 52 | 111 |
| Cpl. J. C. Richards | 51 | 58 | 109 |
| Pte. D. J. Morris | 45 | 60 | 105 |
| Sgt. Hopkin Jones | 49 | 56 | 105 |
| Sgt. H. Russell | 53 | 49 | 102 |
| Capt. W. T. Davies | 56 | 40 | 96 |
| Sgt. Ivor Roberts | 45 | 48 | 93 |
| Capt. T. Lewis | 46 | 44 | 90 |
| Major Phillips | 32 | 46 | 78 |
| | 612 | 621 | 1233 |

## MOTORCYCLE TRIALS HELD IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—One hundred and twenty-seven competitors started from Edinburgh in the recent Scottish six day's reliability trial for motorcycles and light cars, and 99 of these completed the journey and returned to Edinburgh. The route planned was to Inverness and thence to Oban, and six full days running was indulged in, many of the roads chosen presenting peculiar difficulties, so that the test was a severe one. Except during a part of the closing day, the trials were conducted under most favorable conditions.

Of the 99 who finished the course 60 were awarded gold medals. These had not lost any marks for reliability, and had climbed satisfactorily the eight observed hills. Second class awards were given to 25 competitors and bronze medals to the remaining 14. The results were regarded as eminently satisfactory. The trial strengthened the belief that the modern motorcycle is becoming more and more efficient and reliable. The lightweight cycle has shown its value and utility.

## JOHNSTON WINS OVER RICHARDS

### Williams Will Meet the Former in the Final Round of the Seabright Tourney Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEABRIGHT, New Jersey — W. M. Johnston of California, champion in 1915 and 1919, signalized his arrival at championship form for 1921 by an exceedingly hollow victory over Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, in the semi-final round of the singles for the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club Bowls on Thursday afternoon.

Richards started off well, capturing the first two games, mostly on errors by Johnston, but with the commencement of the third game the Californian started in on his net game in real earnest and took the set without the loss of another game. The second set was similar, Richards only managing to take the third and seventh games, both on Johnston's service, while in the third and final set Johnston took five in succession, Richards gaining only four points in the five games. Then after Johnston had lost a love game on brilliant service work by Richards, he took the final game and the match on his own service. The points score and stroke analysis follow:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Set | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnston | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | —35—6 |
| Richards | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | —25—2 |
| Second Set | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnston | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | —26—6 |
| Richards | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | —13—2 |
| Third Set | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnston | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | | —24—6 |
| Richards | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | —10—1 |

| | N. | O. | P. | SA. | DF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johnston | 22 | 13 | 31 | 5 | 4 |
| Richards | 22 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 2 |

Meantime R. N. Williams 2nd, Boston, 1916 champion, was having a much closer match with Maxwell Woosnam of the British Isles. Williams took up the lead at the start but the British Isles representative overtook him at 3-all and 5-all, Williams finally capturing the set by use of his most brilliant style, 7—5.

Through the second and third sets the scores were close and the rallies interesting, Williams being forced to his best tennis to hold his own. At the net Woosnam was particularly strong, shooting the balls down the sides for frequent placements. Both covered court well, Williams showing somewhat better in this. The sets were both ended at 6—3 in favor of Williams, giving him the match. He will meet Johnston this afternoon, and it will undoubtedly be a battle of champions.

By arrangement the semi-final round of the women's singles was played and Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, again proved her leadership by a straight set victory over her chief opponent, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup. She showed all of her old skill at placement, as well as her strength of stroke. In the second set, Mrs. Jessup was twice within a point of winning the set but could not command the skill to take the added point.

Meantime, Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, managed to take the other semi-final match from Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco. This was a surprise, Miss Goss took the first three games and finally managed to win the first set, 8—6, though Miss Browne was twice within a point of taking the set. The second was all in favor of Miss Browne, as Miss Goss seemed to be unable to get her returns across the net. But she recovered in the third and won the match, 6—4.

In the men's doubles, the round before the semi-finals was completed, the survivors including the three teams regardee as possibilities for the Davic Cup team, S. H. Voshell and Vincent Richards, New York, who were successful over Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, who have not shown well this season. Robert and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, and Williams and W. M. Washburn, of New York, the last named taking their matches with comparative ease. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES

Semi-Final Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Maxwell Woosnam, British Isles, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, 6—1, 9—7.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco, 8—6, 0—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

T. R. Pell and Karl Behr defeated Leonard Beekman and Dean Mathey, New York, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

S. H. Voshell, New York, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, and W. E. Davis, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Robert and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6—4, 6—4.

W. M. Washburn, New York and R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Holcomb Ward, Summit, New Jersey, and D. F. Davis, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—3.

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE TO START MONDAY

### Automatic Relegation and Promotion Is to Be Adopted by This Professional Association Football Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—On August 15 another association football season in Scotland will be set going, and for the next nine months the game will hold sway in all parts of the country. There is no doubt that association football is the great national game in Scotland.

Something unique is to be introduced into the competition this year in the shape of automatic promotion and relegation, a system that has always been in vogue in England, but in regard to which most of the Scottish clubs have been hitherto opposed. Now a keenness will be introduced into the game that has been lacking in previous seasons. In Scotland in the past the championship of the league has often been practically decided or left between the Rangers and the Celtic before the season has been well started, and with the championship out of their reach the other clubs had nothing really to strive after and at the same time they knew that their position in the upper division was absolutely assured to them. No longer will it be so, for in most matches now to be played there will be something of moment at stake right up to the last engagements. That will be good for the game and for the clubs.

The Rangers were league champions a year ago, and it now looks as if they were to have a better chance than almost any club of coming out on top. All their first division players have been reengaged, and notable among their new men are J. A. Nicholson from Bristol, a halfback, John Roberts, a half, and William Gould, a goal keeper, both of Queen's Park. The "poaching" on the Hampden preserves goes on apace. The Rangers have every appearance of being a great side again, liable, it may be, to go down in a cup tie, but powerful and clever enough to play through a long series of league engagements.

And it will be a welcome surprise to football people outside of Glasgow if the Celtic are not to be their most dangerous rivals. The Celtic are to have Joseph Dodds back in their side; but as they are passing through a sort of transition stage it may be that at last some of the other clubs will have to take up the fight against the Rangers. It will, however, be strange if the Celts are far away from the top when May comes round again. They have secured a new goal keeper from Ireland, a junior, but Charles Shaw will be there again to guard the net, with Alexander McNair and Joseph Dodds in front of him.

Partick Thistle, the Scottish cupholders, secured John Struthers, a back, from Queen's Park but have lost a valuable man in James McMullan, the Scottish left half. He has gone to Maidstone, Kent, and will play outside the Scottish league. He will be missed and Joseph Harris, another international halfback, has not yet been re-engaged by the Thistle. It will be a serious matter if he goes too.

Greenock Morton have not yet secured the signature of George French, their goal-getting center, and their goal keeper, Edwards, is still uncertain. There are many others in the same plight, and there is the mystery of what is going to happen to Andrew Wilson. He cannot play for Dunfermline Athletic, now that the club is in the second division of the Scottish league, for Wilson is a league player of Middlesbrough, which club refuses to let him go.

Nothing very exciting has happened as regards men going away from Scottish clubs over the border. Thomas Miller, the international forward, has been secured by the Heart of Midlothian from Manchester United. That is regarded as one of the captures of the season. The Hearts might easily have a very good season. They have also got a new halfback in Michael McCulloch, who played for Falkirk. Much depends on Miller and McCulloch as to the position the Hearts are likely to take. They, however, like the Rangers and Celtic, and one or two others, should be safe from despotism. Tried players like Peter Nellies and George Sinclair will be no longer with the Edinburgh Club, and Robert Mercer, one of their great players of the past, had not been fixed up by the Hearts or any other club by the end of July. If he is reported fit, he will doubtless be signed again for the Heart of Midlothian.

The Hibernians, who have got a new manager in A. S. Maley, will depend largely on last season's players.

Raith Rovers, Kirkcaldy, have a side of youngsters. They were a young team last season, full of promise, and should steadily improve. Hamilton Academicals have lost J. R. Little, an English back, to Cowdenbeath, Fife, but have secured George Wall, the former outside left of England, and James Dixon, a Queens Park forward. Further north all is well at Dundee and Aberdeen, where there is enthusiasm for the game. Both clubs have recruited well, chiefly from the junior ranks, but in William Fotheringham, Dundee have secured a capable goal keeper from the Airdrieonians. Kilmarnock may miss J. R. Smith, their scoring center-forward, who also has gone to the Fife Club, Cowdenbeath.

Dumbarton, who fared badly last year, have lost a number of useful players and they are regarded as one of the clubs that are likely to be deposed. Robert McDermid, their center forward, has returned to the Rangers, who might well have spared him to the Black and Gold brigade.

Falkirk have a staff of only 16 players, and no prominent men have gone and no prominent new men have been engaged. The Lanarkshire trio, Airdrieolans, Motherwell, and Albion Rovers, have been doing nothing noteworthy in the "signing-on" way, but Motherwell people have been gratified at the reengaging of Hugh Ferguson, the leading scorer of last season, who it was thought at one time would go to England, and Airdrie have signed O'Hagen, the St. Mirren goal keeper. Clyde and Third Lanark will depend largely on last season's men. St. Mirren had a poor year and have been endeavoring to strengthen their side to keep themselves out of the danger zone, with what result time alone will tell. James Richardson, another center-forward, who has been falling back of late seasons in form, has left Ayr United and has gone over the border, and Clydebank have not done anything startling in the way of strengthening their side. Most of the sides will be pretty much as they were a year ago.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

*Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, California*

## BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM PHILADELPHIA

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 67 | 38 | .639 |
| New York | 65 | 43 | .602 |
| Boston | 58 | 43 | .574 |
| Brooklyn | 57 | 52 | .523 |
| St. Louis | 54 | 52 | .509 |
| Cincinnati | 47 | 61 | .435 |
| Chicago | 44 | 62 | .415 |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 72 | .301 |

RESULTS THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 3
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4
Brooklyn 5, New York 3
New York 6, Brooklyn 5
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 1
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston
Brooklyn at New York
Chicago at Pittsburgh
Cincinnati at St. Louis

### PITTSBURGH WINS TWICE

First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | x— | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0— | 3 | 12 | 0 |

Batteries—Hamilton and Brottem; Alexander and O'Farrell. Umpires—Brennan and O'Day.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —5 | 14 | 1 | |
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0— | 4 | 9 | 0 |

Batteries—Zinn and Brottem; Martin and Killifer, O'Farrell, Daly. Umpires—O'Day and Brennan.

### GIANTS BREAK EVEN

First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0— | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 3 | 10 | 4 |

Batteries—Reuther, Schupp, Smith and Miller; Ryan, Shea and Snyder. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1— | 6 | 17 | 3 |
| Brooklyn— | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 5 | 17 | 0 |

Batteries—Barnes, Sallee, Jones and Snyder; Miljus, Smith and Miller, Krueger. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

### REDS DEFEAT CARDINALS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0— | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0— | 1 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; Doak, Bailey, North and Dilhoefer. Umpires—Hart and Emslie.

### BRAVES WIN, 2 TO 1

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1— | 2 | 9 | 0 | |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 1 | 6 | 1 | |

Batteries—McQuillan and O'Neil; Meadows and Bruggy. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

### CHARLES VERKEYN WINS

REVERE, Massachusetts—Charles Verkeyn of Antwerp, Belgium, won the 50-mile golden wheel race here. He took the lead at the start and remained there until the finish. In the last five miles, however, George Wiley, Syracuse, New York, tried to pass the Antwerp rider, but the latter refused to let him. The time was 1h. 9m. 28s.

## WOMEN'S TENNIS STARTS MONDAY

### Strong Field to Compete for the United States Title on the Courts of the West Side Club

UNITED STATES WOMEN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1887—Miss E. F. Hansell
1888—Miss B. L. Townsend
1889—Miss B. L. Townsend
1890—Miss E. C. Roosevelt
1891—Miss M. E. Cahill
1892—Miss M. E. Cahill
1893—Miss A. M. Terry
1894—Miss H. R. Helwig
1895—Miss J. P. Atkinson
1896—Miss E. H. Moore
1897—Miss J. P. Atkinson
1898—Miss P. J. Atkinson
1899—Miss Marion Jones
1900—Miss Myrtle McAteer
1901—Miss E. H. Moore
1902—Miss Marion Jones
1903—Miss E. H. Moore
1904—Miss May Sutton
1905—Miss E. H. Moore
1906—Miss H. H. Homans
1907—Miss Evelyn Sears
1908—Mrs. Barger-Wallach
1909—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss
1910—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss
1911—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss
1912—Miss M. K. Browne
1913—Miss M. K. Browne
1914—Miss M. K. Browne
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1919—Mrs. G. W. Wightman
1920—Mrs. F. I. Mallory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Not in many years has interest been as keen in a United States women's lawn tennis tournament as is the case at the present time. The 1921 event is scheduled to start next Monday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, and the battle for the title now held by Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York is going to be a very hard one. Mrs. Mallory also held the championship title in 1915, 1916, and 1918, removing one championship cup in 1918. The present trophy has been competed for only twice, and in addition to Mrs. Mallory's victory of last year, Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, Massachusetts, has won a leg on the trophy following her victory in 1919.

Probably never before in the history of women's tennis in the United States have so many champions or former champions of high rank entered one of these tournaments. In addition to Mrs. Mallory, who is to defend her title, Miss Suzanne Lenglen of France, world's champion, is going to try to add the United States title to her already long list of conquests.

In addition to these two champions there are two former United States champions who are going to make a battle for the title. Mrs. T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, California, is one of these. As Miss May Sutton she won the United States title in 1904, and also captured the British women's championship title in 1905 and 1907. Since then she has done little championship playing, but she expects to make a strong showing next week.

The other former champion is Miss M. K. Browne of San Francisco, California. Miss Browne won the title in 1912, 1913, and 1914. Since then she has not been very active in competition, but her playing in the recent Metropolitan District championship shows that she will have to be considered in picking the favorites next week.

In addition to these famous titleholders there are a number of other players who should make brilliant showings. Among these are Mrs. M. Z. Jessops, who as Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston, Massachusetts, held the United States clay court championship in 1920 and also won the Canadian championship that year; Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d of North Andover, Massachusetts, present holder of the United States clay court championship; Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, Massachusetts; Miss Helen Wills of San Francisco, California, and Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston, Massachusetts.

In addition to the singles, the women's doubles and the girls' singles and doubles championships will be decided.

## NEW YORK DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 7 TO 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 64 | 39 | .622 |
| Cleveland | 66 | 41 | .617 |
| Washington | 59 | 52 | .532 |
| St. Louis | 51 | 54 | .486 |
| Detroit | 51 | 57 | .472 |
| Boston | 49 | 56 | .467 |
| Chicago | 46 | 60 | .434 |
| Philadelphia | 40 | 61 | .396 |

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 7, Philadelphia 3

GAMES TODAY

New York at Philadelphia
Chicago at Cleveland
St. Louis at Detroit

### HIGHLANDERS WIN, 7 TO 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The New York Highlanders made a slight gain in their lead in the American League by defeating Philadelphia in the first game of a new series yesterday, 7 to 3. G. H. Ruth drove out his forty-third home run of the season. The score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9— | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Philadelphia— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0— | 3 | 10 | 0 |

Batteries—Shawkey and Schang; Hasty, Keefe, Freeman and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen, Wilson and Evans.

### SOUTH AFRICA WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—South Africa's fine footballers, the Springboks, have won all three test matches against the New South Wales Rugby players, taking the third one, 28 points to 9, the home team showing little combination, poor forward work and loose tackling. The ground was soft and the heavy African forwards used excellent dribbling tactics and easily broke through the local pack, four of the visitors' six tries being scored by forwards, and one of their goals being the result of a successful pot by a forward.

### HARVARD FOOTBALL CALL

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard's varsity football squad has been notified by mail that practice will start Tuesday, September 6, at Cambridge. The men have been asked to notify the management when they can be expected to report. E. W. Mahan '16, the 1915 captain, is considering a proposition to join Head Coach R. T. Fisher's corps of assistants, and is expected to sign up.

### HAMPSHIRE IS WINNER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOURNEMOUTH, England (Thursday)—In the English county cricket championship game here today, Hampshire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 82 runs.

## MISS LENGLEN DRAWN TO PLAY TENNIS STARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—By the draw of the women's lawn tennis championship, made yesterday by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in the presence of a representative of the French high commission, Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis star, will find worthy opponents from the very start. In the first round she will play Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, who is one of the ranking players. In the adjoining bracket are Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, the winner to meet her in the second round if she wins. Mrs. T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, is the best player in the adjoining quarter, and they will meet in the semi-final round, while Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco, has matters pretty much her own way to the finals in the upper half.

## POSTPONED MATCHES WILL BEGIN TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The semi-final matches for the Davis Cup between Australia and Denmark scheduled here yesterday were postponed. Play will be resumed today and will continue through Sunday instead of terminating Saturday as originally planned. Yesterday's program included two singles matches with J. O. Anderson and Norman Peach representing Australia and Erik Tegner and Vogh Ingerslev representing Denmark. The victorious team in the local matches enters the finals and will play for the right to challenge the United States.

### SCOTTISH LEAGUE PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

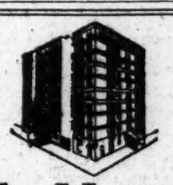
GLASGOW, Scotland—The Scottish association football program in the league championship is a lengthy one and the opening game of the season is fixed as early as August 15. In addition to the ordinary full program played on Saturdays, there will be many mid-week games when advantage will be taken of the long evenings so that the congestion caused by the cup ties later in the season may be somewhat mitigated. In these mid-week games there is quite a late start, varying with the month of the year, so that workers can attend the matches without staying away from their duties. The complaints of employers on this head are already frequent and loud, but it is hoped they will have less to complain of in future.


# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## CENTRAL

**Moraine Hotel**
Highland Park, Illinois
*Open all Year*
Special Winter Rates from October 1st
R. W. LARKE, Manager.

**Hotel Cleveland**
CLEVELAND, OHIO
The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hostelry in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.
*The Convenient Location Is an Additional Advantage*



**The Virginia**
Ohio, North West Corner Rush
*Chicago*
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.
Room and bath $3.00 per day.

**The Gladstone**
6200 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates $2.00 and upward.

**DETROIT'S HOTEL TULLER**
$70 ROOMS WITH BATH
Rates: $2.50 up, Single
$4.50 up, Double
DIGNIFIED SERVICE
HOME COMFORT
Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

**HOTEL SEVERIN**
INDIANAPOLIS
YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Pres.
**HOTEL MIAMI**
DAYTON

*Hotel Advertising Charge*
80c an agate line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), $4.20.

# HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

## NEW ENGLAND

### IN BOSTON

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

**Hotel Touraine**
Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

**Parker House**
A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

**Young's Hotel**
In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

### The VENDOME BOSTON

Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet

C. R. Greenleaf Company, Props.
Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

### THE NEW BEDFORD HOTEL
New Bedford, Mass.
*"The Gateway to the Cape"*

One of New England's newest and most modern hotels. 200 rooms, 100 baths. Only hotel in New England with Servidor Service. Main Dining Room, Grill Room, Roof Garden, Library; every facility an experienced management can provide for comfort and convenience of guests.

Only 60 miles from Historic Plymouth over beautiful State Road.

RATES { from $2.50 without bath / from $3.50 with bath } European Plan

*Under Personal Direction of* F. W. Bergman *President and Manager*

*Formerly Mgr. Hotel Statler, Detroit, and Grand Trunk Ry. System Hotels.*

### HOTEL OXFORD
Near Copley Square
BOSTON, MASS.

A small, modern hotel of 200 rooms, whose management considers of first importance the comfort of its guests, the courtesy of its employees, and the cleanliness of its accommodations.

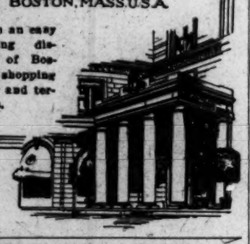
J. F. Sullivan, Manager

### The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911

EDWARD C. FOGG, MANAGING DIRECTOR — CABLE ADDRESS "COPLAZA" TELEPHONE 8850

COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.

Within an easy reaching distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.



### WISCASSET INN
WISCASSET, MAINE
The Half-Way Stop
Boston to Bar Harbor

The hospitality of the old-time Inn is found here, with courteous service, clean rooms and tempting meals. Enjoy September and October in one of Maine's most attractive localities. Game for the camera.

WM. T. LOUD, Proprietor

### New England Tours

WHEREVER YOUR INTEREST LIES, EITHER IN MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, REVOLUTIONARY LORE, OR JUST A GOOD VACATION WITH MOTORING OVER SPLENDID ROADS IN THE DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE, NEW ENGLAND WILL PLEASE YOU. WAYSIDE INNS, MODERN CITY HOTELS AND GREAT RESORTS OFFER EVERY FORM OF COMFORT AND RECREATION.

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WILLIAM M. KIMBALL, Secretary.
Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

### Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

### What the Old Tavern was to Natick in coaching days

OLD NATICK INN

### OLD NATICK INN

is to motorists today — a place for sweet refreshment, away from the dust and heat of travel.

Spacious rooms and cool verandahs, cozy fireplaces, canoeing on the River Charles, and the quaint, quiet atmosphere of a New England village, are a few of its charms. And such wonderful country fare!

OLD NATICK INN
South Natick, Mass.
Telephone Natick 8610 — MISS HARRIS Mgr.

### THE HEUBLEIN HOTEL
Hartford, Conn.

Facing State Capitol — Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.

CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.

Springfield, Mass. — Splendid Shops, Theatres, et cetera.

### HOTEL BRIDGWAY
Charming homelike atmosphere
Convenient for social or business requirements.

### South Street Inn
Pittsfield, Mass.

150 rooms all with bath
European Plan
Restaurant connection
Golf—Tennis
Swimming
Mrs. Frank E. West
Ownership Management

### Ye COLONIAL INN
(Old) CONCORD, MASS.

Ideal for Tourists, Autoists, House Parties, Clubs, Banquets, a Week-end or a Vacation. A really homelike hotel.

Rates, $4 to $6; American Plan.

Tel. Con. 8611 — T. L. SANBORN, Prop.

### ROCK RIDGE HALL
CLIFF ROAD — WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

30 min. from So. Station, Boston. Express trains. Well located for those who enjoy the country but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household cares or to make your home for a long stay. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Large screened veranda. House Parties over the week-ends welcomed. Playroom for children (in separate building). Bowling, skating, tennis, croquet, in season. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Milk, cream, fruit, berries, fresh eggs, chickens. $15, $18, $20, $25 a week. Tel. Wellesley 51164.

### Akerman House
New and Modern
Bristol, N. H. — Near Newfound Lake
Artesian Well Water
Home Cooking
Circulars, rates and references
FRANK L. AKERMAN, Proprietor

### The Summit House
Mount Wachusett — Princeton, Mass.
An ideal spot for a vacation, a week-end party or a day trip.
Try Our Chicken Dinner
Elevation 2015 ft. — 50 miles from Boston.
Send for booklet.

## WESTERN

### HOTEL SAVOY
Second Avenue at University
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
"13 Stories of Solid Comfort"
In Heart of Theatre and Shopping District
250 ROOMS—FIREPROOF
Rates, without Bath..... $1.50 to $3.00
Rates, with Bath..... 2.50 to 4.00
FIRST CLASS CAFE IN CONNECTION
ALSO GARAGE FOR MOTORISTS
W. G. King, Proprietor Fred H. Suskey, Manager

### Shirley Hotels
DENVER, COLORADO
250 desirable rooms furnished to suit you—Conveniently located.
Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask for literature.

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### IF TASTY FOOD
IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

THE Santung RESTAURANT
Chinese-American Dishes
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue
A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
*Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service*

*Excellent Food and Service Music* — *Special Table d'hote Week day Luncheon 60c*

### Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE

## NEW ENGLAND

### THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Tel. Back Bay 8043

RATES

Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs:
For 1 person.....2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per day
For 2 persons.....2.50, 3.00, 4.00 per day
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath...5.00 per day
For two persons.

Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathroom, private hall—For 4 persons, $5 per day.
Corner Suites, 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlors; 2 Bathrooms, private hall—For 6 persons, $7 per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

### Hotel Arlington
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre
European Plan — Telephone—Beach 6160

500 ROOMS Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.

RATES For one person $2.50 and up. For two persons $3.50 and up.

Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.

**No-Tip Hotel Dining and Check Rooms**

Club Breakfasts 25c to $1
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A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner $1 12 to 8 P. M.

GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

### The Charlesgate

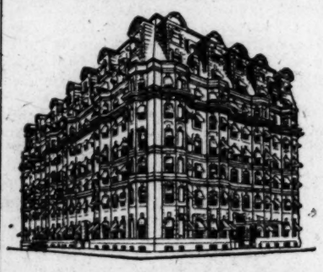
One of BOSTON'S Best Residential Hotels
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon & Marlboro Sts.
Unobstructed view of Charles River and Back Bay Park
Quiet and Attractive, Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at Moderate Rates. Dining Room Open Entire Year.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS

ALSO OPERATING
The CLIFF HOTEL and Cottages — NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, P. O. Minot, Mass.
On the Ocean Front, Historic South Shore, Between Boston and Plymouth. 18 hole GOLF course, tennis, safe surf bathing.

*"The Home of Perfect Comfort"*

### Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business
D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1370.



### Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
*Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park*

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, $3.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

## CALIFORNIA

Spend Your Summer Vacation at the
### HOTEL VENDOME
San Jose, California
(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)
OR
### AL TAHOE INN
Al Tahoe, California
(Beautiful mountain resort on the south end of Lake Tahoe)
FRED W. TEGELER, PROPRIETOR.

## NEW ENGLAND

### The Top of New England by Motor

The Mt. Washington Summit Road Co. takes pleasure in informing friends and visitors to the White Mountains that the road from The Glen House to the Summit of Mt. Washington has been greatly improved this year and is open at all times to those who wish to climb Mt. Washington by motor. The Glen House is run on both European and American plans. First class automobile livery in connection.

Booklet on request.

Glen House — Gorham, N. H.

### The Gardner House
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

The Government Fleet is in the harbor. Come and enjoy the music, the ships' illumination at night the land festivities by day. Broad piazzas facing the harbor. Large cool dining room.

Boating. Bathing. Golf. Tennis.
150 GUESTS

### Hotel Claremont
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Situated in beautiful Berkeley Hills amidst wonderful flower gardens and magnificent trees, overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate. Forty minutes from San Francisco direct to entrance of hotel by the Key Route ferry and Claremont express trains.

American and European Plan

"Comfort without Extravagance"

Fred J. Johns, Manager
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

### Hotel Ramona
174-176 Ellis Street, SAN FRANCISCO

All outside rooms, each with private bath. One of the neatest, cleanest, most comfortable, least expensive and centrally located hotels in the City.

One person $2.50 per day; two persons $3.00 per day. Breakfast 60c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner $1.00 or a la carte.

ENDORSED BY ITS MANY FRIENDS

## NEW YORK

### Pershing Square
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*A World Center of Great Hotels*

Under the Direction of
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

*The Biltmore*
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

*Hotel Commodore* — Geo. W. Sweeney Vice-Pres.
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

*The Belmont* — James Woods Vice-Pres.
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

*Murray Hill Hotel* — James Woods Vice-Pres.
A short block from the Station

*The Ansonia* — Edw. M. Tierney Vice-Pres.
Broadway at 73rd St.
In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

### Hotel Martha Washington

The Famous Hotel for Women — (Just Off Fifth Avenue)

29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at $2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hote luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

### Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK
Single Rooms $2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park.) Booklets sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

### Hotel Bristol
129-135 West 48th Street
122-124 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY

*Courtesy*
*Cleanliness*
*Comfort*

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

When You Visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Add to your pleasure and comfort by stopping at the Hotel Lenox.

Quietly situated, yet very convenient to business, theater and shopping district, and Niagara Falls Boulevard.

### HOTEL LENOX

North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.

European plan. Every room an outside room. $2.50 up. On Empire Tours. Road guide free.

C. A. MINER, Managing Director

### HOTEL CLENDENING

202 West 103rd Street, New York

A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates—Single Room.....$1.50
Single Room, bath nearby $2.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2.....$3, $4, $5
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath....$5, $6, $7

Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hote or a la Carte.

Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

### Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave.,
New York City
One Block From Central Park
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two
$25 to $30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $30 to $40

## CANADA

### Hotel Grosvenor
840 HOWE STREET
Vancouver — Canada
European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: $1.50 Per Day and Up

## NEW YORK

### MARTINIQUE
New York, — Formerly The Annex

WHEN Hotel McAlpin interests acquired and spent a large amount of money in beautifying and modernizing the famous Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the name was changed to The Annex. This implied that by standards and by proximity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

The name has caused confusion. Therefore, for the benefit of the guests and the management, it is announced that the name "Martinique" will be restored. It is now a *new* Martinique—new in decoration, furnishing, policy and charges.

The hotel is first class, the management is first class, the location most central and the tariff genuinely moderate. Pleasant rooms from $3.00 up. Popular club breakfasts from 45c to $1.00. Substantial luncheons and dinners at $1.25 and $1.75 and a well prepared and quickly served selection of satisfying dishes a la carte at new prices.

Try the Martinique. We know you will like it. *Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin.*

*Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager*

Broadway at 32nd Street.

### MAJESTIC
Hotel and Restaurant
NEW YORK
Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street
The Mid-town Motor Crossway
Close to the heart of the great city
Where guests find accommodations and service as completely satisfying as the name and setting promise

The Hurricane Deck
aloft the hotel DINE DANCE SUP under the open sky 7 o'clock to closing
Copeland Townsend

1000 Rooms, Each with Bath
Room and Bath $2.50 and $3.00, up
Two Persons $3.50 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5.00 and up
Room with toilet and running water, $2.00

### Prince George Hotel
28th St., Near Fifth Ave. New York

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.

Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton, *Manager*

### HOTEL SEVILLE

Just off Fifth Avenue on 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
*An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement*
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, $3.00 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO, $5.00 to $8.00 PER DAY
Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.
JOHN F. GARRETY, Mgr.

## EASTERN

WASHINGTON, D. C.
### Hotel Richmond
17th and H Sts., N. W.
one square from the WHITE HOUSE
within 10 minutes walk of all PUBLIC BUILDINGS
*"The Home Hotel of the City"*
J. L. BOWLES, Mgr.

## SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS
*"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"*
### The St. Charles
An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## POLICY FOR POTASH MINES IS QUESTION

### Since France Has Obtained Deposits in Alsace It Places Her in Competition With Germany and Brings Trade Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In view of the discussions concerning the concession of the potash mines of Alsace, recovered from Germany—whether they shall be worked by a single or by several companies—some figures may be presented. The situation is that now for the first time France has great potash deposits, only second in importance to those in Germany, and that together these two countries have a virtual European monopoly, and indeed may obtain the control of the potash markets of the world.

Those who contend that a single company should work the mines urge that it is essential to reduce the cost of production. They also urge the need of competing with Germany—though it should be aded that there are not wanting those who believe that France and Germany should enter into an arrangement in this respect.

Last year the extraction from the German mines attained during the nine months to which these figures apply 800,000 tons of pure potash. The production of the year may then be estimated at 1,100,000 tons. Now the Alsatian basin last year, yielding a good deal less than it is capable of yielding, furnished 1,243,000 tons of unpurified salts which represent about 200,000 tons of pure potash. This makes a total production of the two countries of 1,300,000 tons of K2.0.

#### Prospective Production

The Alsatian mines may at once give 1,500,000 of gross salts, that is 250,000 tons of pure potash, and the experts foresee a production of 400,000 tons of K2.0 for 1923. Indeed it is estimated that after two years the Alsatian net production may, if certain necessary works are carried out, reach 1,000,000 tons—not far behind the German production. Speaking broadly the two countries will be on an equality. Before the war Germany held the entire monopoly, which now will be divided between France and Germany.

In 1913 the world consumption was only about 1,000,000 tons. Germany used 536,100 tons and the United States 231,690. France only used 33,-100, for the employment of potash for agricultural purposes was little understood. During the war Germany considerably increased her consumption. In 1917 she consumed 873,000 tons. This, however, was due to the lack of nitrates and of phosphates.

It is for the American market that the real struggle will take place. Now America restricted the use of potash to some extent during the war for obvious reasons. It is nevertheless estimated that in America there must be some transformation of extensive culture into intensive culture and eventually 500,000 tons will be taken annually.

France will almost certainly employ at least 150,000 tons. The consumption of most of the other countries will be doubled and will reach in total 400,000 tons. The grand total of world consumption thus arrived at is 1,900,000 tons of pure potash.

It is of course possible that still greater quantities will be demanded, but it would be foolish to push the estimate higher. It will at once be seen, if the figure is compared with the estimated production, that there will be over-production. This means that the cost must be kept down as low as possible. If there is a trade war between France and Germany it will obviously be the country which can reduce its production charges to the lowest possible point which will win.

#### Proper Management Needed

The problem thus presented makes it clear that there is some danger that France in certain circumstances would not be able to obtain the advantage that she counts upon from her possession of these potash beds. The high hopes which were at first entertained will quickly be damped, if there is mismanagement.

Assuming that there will be rivalry and not an arrangement, Germany is in a favorable position. Her workers, owing to the excessive depreciation of the mark, are, reckoned by any common standard, paid less than are French workers. Moreover, the German workers are specially skilled.

On the other hand, France has an advantage in that the gross salts of Alsace are richer in pure potash than are the gross salts of Germany. The proportion of pure potash varies from 13 to 20 per cent in Alsace, while in Germany it is about 12 per cent.

In Germany the administrative charges, the general expenses, are reduced to a minimum because of the unity of control. It is held that if there is a division of the Alsace mines then France will be clearly in an inferior position.

There are those who fear that a single French company would sell its products dear in France, and that French agriculture would suffer in consequence. Against that it is urged that the government would only have to admit German competition to force down prices.

### COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday. October 13.23, December 13.65, January 13.72, March 13.98, May 14.13. Spot quiet, middling 13.25.

## GERMAN-RUSSIAN TRANSPORT LINE

### Company Represents No Shipping Concern but Is Said to Have Monopolies on Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—A German-Russian Transport Company has been registered with a capital for organizing purposes of 100,000 marks, which will have to be increased later. The company represents no shipping concern, but possesses the monopoly of all transport on the Baltic between Germany and the Baltic-Russian ports including those of Esthonia and Latvia.

The Hamburg-American Steamer Company does not possess any such monopoly, and other companies are also at liberty to join the undertaking and carry out transports. As a matter of fact no transport order has so far been placed with the Hamburg-American Steamer Company, because its quotations were higher than those of other companies.

The management is in the hands of a representative of the Soviet Government and a representative of the Hamburg-American Steamer Company, the board comprising a representative from each of the above and a third neutral German member. The profits are to be evenly divided between this company and the Soviet.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The $15,000,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 15-year 6½ per cent gold bonds were quickly taken and the subscription lists closed on Tuesday, according to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The depression in the sugar situation in Cuba was quite serious during the first half of 1921. Sales and shipments have fallen off considerably in volume and prices have reached a low mark, approaching pre-war figures. Both of the ports of Neuvitas—Pastelillo and Puerto Tarafa—are stocked to their capacity with sugar awaiting shipment. There were 1,371,627 bags of sugar exported from this district during the six months ended June 30, 1921. The net weight of this sugar was 445,339,727 pounds, and the value was $20,716,779. During the corresponding period of 1920 the shipments to the United States totaled 1,635,395 bags, valued at $55,657,201 and having a net weight of 537,947,209 pounds.

D. D. Christian, field geologist of University of Texas Bureau of Economic Energy, in a report of a survey of fields where finds of potash deposits have been reported, says he believes that in Crane County, western portion of Texas, potash will be found at about 1500 feet with strata from 100 to 200 feet thick. This would make it a greater find than any of the deposits in Germany or Alsace, the chief sources of supply for the world.

## DEPOSITS INCREASE IN NEW YORK BANKS

ALBANY, New York—An increase of $37,000,000 in deposits and a decrease of $132,000,000 in bills payable and rediscounts are shown in the compilation of figures submitted by banks and trust companies in the State, pursuant to the quarterly call of the state Superintendent of Banks, as compared with the quarter ended February 28.

According to the June 30 report, 334 institutions showed total resources of $4,704,544,201, deposits of $3,806,614,-183, and bills payable and rediscounts aggregating $140,636,084. The condensed statement of the condition of private bankers as of June 30 shows deposits of $19,354,866, a decrease of approximately $200,000 since February 28.

### FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

| RESOURCES | Aug. 10 1921 | Aug. 3 1921 | Aug. 13 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coin and certfs | $423,005 | $412,836 | $179,630 |
| Settlement fund | 408,756 | 425,766 | 389,927 |
| Gld with fgn ag | .... | .... | 111,531 |
| Ttl held by bank | 831,761 | 836,602 | 681,088 |
| With F R agt.. | 1,640,626 | 1,615,482 | 1,164,562 |
| Redemp fund.. | 103,514 | 98,729 | 131,708 |
| Ttl gold reserv | 2,575,901 | 2,552,813 | 1,977,358 |
| Lgl ten, sil, etc. | 144,947 | 151,030 | 155,527 |
| Total reserves.. | 2,720,848 | 2,703,843 | 2,132,885 |
| Bills discounted— | | | |
| Secured by gov war oblig ... | 562,918 | 572,609 | 1,296,981 |
| All other ..... | 963,741 | 1,045,009 | 1,292,025 |
| Bills bought in open market. | 44,978 | 29,961 | 320,618 |
| Ttl bills on hand | 1,571,637 | 1,647,579 | 2,909,624 |
| U S bds and nts | 34,152 | 34,114 | 26,879 |
| U S cert of ind— | | | |
| 1-yr cert (Pittman Act) .... | 206,375 | 207,875 | 359,375 |
| Other cer of ind | 19,215 | 13,541 | 18,461 |
| Ttl earn assets | 1,831,379 | 1,903,109 | 3,314,339 |
| Bank premises. | 26,720 | 25,892 | 14,604 |
| 5% redemp fund | | | |
| F R bk notes | 9,516 | 9,614 | 11,947 |
| Uncol items ... | 483,446 | 493,700 | 798,087 |
| All other res... | 16,787 | 17,176 | 4,974 |
| Total resources | 5,088,696 | 5,153,334 | 6,176,836 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Capital paid in | 102,600 | 102,37: | 96,551 |
| Surplus fund.. | 213,824 | 213,824 | 164,745 |
| Reserv for gov franchise tax | 46,608 | 45,626 | .... |
| Deposits— | | | |
| Government ... | 35,595 | 56,747 | 11,623 |
| Mem bk res ac | 1,601,587 | 1,619,920 | 1,824,542 |
| All other ..... | 25,294 | 28,399 | 46,090 |
| Total deposits. | 1,662,472 | 1,705,066 | 1,892,255 |
| F R notes in actual circul. | 2,520,744 | 2,536,673 | 3,169,181 |
| F R bank notes net liability.. | 118,301 | 122,379 | 196,912 |
| Def liab items. | 405,696 | 409,227 | 599,397 |
| All other liab.. | 13,451 | 17,967 | 57,795 |
| Total liabilities | 5,088,696 | 5,153,334 | 6,176,836 |
| Ratio of ttl res to dep and note liab com | 65.0% | 63.7% | 43.9% |
| Ratio of gold res to F R nts aft set aside 35% agst dep liability ..... | 84.9% | 83.1% | 48.6% |

## FINANCIAL REPORTS MISLEAD ON TRADE

### Passing of Dividends and Belated Statements Reflect Previous Conditions Rather Than Record Present Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Reports from the field of economic battle in the United States continue to be generally favorable in spite of isolated statements just coming to light that reflect previous more than present conditions. For instance, the American Sugar Company passes the dividend on the common stock and immediately this is seized upon by short sellers in Wall Street as a reason to drive down that stock. To be sure, some investors may be frightened into selling by the spectacular effect of the exaggerated attention focused upon it because of the undue publicity given such affairs. But such effects are the transitory results of conditions that are changing, as witness the more recent reports on the railroad conditions, that are a broader and better index to general conditions. The June net earnings of the railroads, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, made a gain over the May earnings of $14,697,346. The roads reporting deficits were 72, against 82 in the previous month.

The prosperity of the country is bound to be reflected by the condition of the railroads. Many lines of busines are reporting increasing activity. Building is gaining. That means a better market for raw materials, especially steel and lumber, to say nothing of more employment and the consequent increased buying.

#### Waiters Delay Prosperity

But one great factor that delays the fuller flow of activity are those who have been reluctant to reduce prices and instead have tried to "sit tight" and wait, hoping conditions would force people to pay the high charges. They are pointed to as the ones who are delaying the return of prosperity. The call is for action, as voiced by the Postmaster-General of the United States, who told the Rotarians that what is needed was courage and confidence. "There is," he said, "the greatest era of expansion and prosperity ahead that the world has ever seen. Every one knows this and the only question discussed is when it will start. Well, it's time to go out and meet it".

Some business men have gone out to meet it and have found it to be true. Many factories are running full capacity, but almost invariably the owners have put their business in proper order, a procedure that appears to be absolutely essential to pave the way to prosperity. It is pointed out that it is no use trying to claim that prices are back to normal, when they are still 100 per cent higher than pre-war levels, and expecting business to come. It comes only with actual, not theoretical conditions, and hard-headed business men, who demand facts from others, must know the value of facing facts for themselves.

#### Steel Industry Index

The steel industry is another index to general conditions. While the financial reports from those companies have not been as satisfactory as might be desired, still an improvement in production is noted, that will increase, of course, as other lines normalize their affairs. However, the financial statements and the announcement by the leaders that many of the mills are selling at less than the cost of production must be further explained and and this important fact taken into consideration. While they may be selling below cost at the present rate of production, the same price may yield a handsome profit when the mills are operating at capacity, for, of course, quantity output automatically decreases cost per article.

Earnings statements of large steel companies in the first six months of 1921 indicate inability to earn dividends at low rates of operations under present conditions.

All four of the largest steel companies which issue quarterly statements, United States Steel, Midvale Republic, and Lackawanna,, reported deficits after common dividends. United States Steel was the only one to show a profit after fixed charges and preferred dividends, but before common dividends.

United States Steel incidentally was also the only one which maintained disbursements on common stock for both quarters.

Two other large companies, Bethlehem and Crucible, earned their common dividend.

The following compares net earnings, net for common after fixed charges and preferred dividends, and surplus after all charges and all dividends for the first six months of 1921:

| | Net earnings | Net for com stock | Def after com dvis |
|---|---|---|---|
| U S Steel.. | $54,178,738 | $10,952,799 | $1,754,762 |
| Midvale ... | 1,108,101 | *2,684,595 | 3,684,595 |
| Republic ... | 67,923 | *1,854,062 | 2,104,062 |
| Lackawanna | 282,933 | *974,392 | 1,501,020 |

*Deficit.

In spite of poor showing of the companies in the first half of 1921, however, the policy of liberal depreciation and writing large sums off for exhaustion of minerals, etc., was continued. These charges were but slightly below the totals of the high earning periods of 1920.

#### Fixed Charges Compared

Following compares fixed charges (including depreciation, depletion, interest, etc.), and common dividends in the first six months of 1921 with corresponding period of 1920:

| | Fixed charges 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| U S Steel | $30,616,101 | $32,777,406 |
| Midvale | 3,792,396 | 4,383,403 |
| Republic | 846,985 | 1,344,303 |
| Lackawanna | 1,257,325 | 1,680,792 |
| | Com divs 1921 | 1920 |
| U S Steel | $12,707,662 | $12,707,562 |
| Midvale | 1,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Republic | 450,000 | 900,000 |
| Lackawanna | 526,628 | 1,053,256 |

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows a slight increase of purchases by merchants, a slight increase in indebtedness over last week, and a general slackening of buying by the general public in all sections throughout the country.

## COMMENT ON WOOL STOCKS IN WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A New Zealand visitor recently declared that Sir John Higgins, chairman of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, Ltd. (Bawra), had told him that if every textile mill in the world were working seven days a week it would take five years to overtake the accumulated and the new stocks of wool.

When this statement was brought under the notice of Sir John Higgins, he said that he had been speaking of the manufacture of raw material into the finished article for use by the people. If the wool held by Bawra merely changed hands that did not mean the lessening of the world's stocks. The only solution of the problem of exchange was the conversion of the supply of raw wool into woolen goods for the clothing of Europe. His view was that until peace was secured in European countries and conditions became normal, it would be impossible for the manufacturers to obtain the financial accommodation necessary to carry stocks which were customary in pre-war times.

## IRREGULAR TREND IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Operations in oil shares on the London Stock Exchange were small today and prices moved irregularly.

Shell Transport Trading was 5 1-16, Mexican Eagle 5 1-32. Reports about a hitch in plans for the control of the new production of rubber, together with recessions in the commodity, resulted in dullness in rubber issues. The industrial department was steady and unchanged.

Hudson's Bay was 6½. Kaffirs were firm on advices from Johannesburg.

Dollar descriptions were better moving in sympathy with the New York Exchange. Home rails were neglected and they sagged. Stiffer rates for money led to a weaker tone in the gilt-edged list. French loans were quiet but steady with Paris. Generally, trading was professional, with the markets quiet and mixed. Consols for money 48⅜, Grand Trunk 4½, DeBeers 11¼, Rand Mines 2⅝, bar silver 37½d. an ounce. Money 4½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4¾ per cent, three months bills 4¾ per cent.

## BANK MODIFIES OIL PAPER LOAN STATUS

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—A modification in the manner of considering oil paper for discount has been made at the United States Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, following a conference with representatives of independent midcontinent oil producers on the loan policy of the bank in handling oil paper.

Under the modification the value of settled production for a period of 90 days will be included among the quick assets of oil producers whose paper is presented for discount. Thus a producer who shows a settled production of 500 barrels will be permitted to include the current value of that oil for 90 days of $45,000 among his quick assets. Heretofore the practice of the bank has been to include settled production only as a fixed asset.

The conference was one of a series initiated by the producers of oil, with the object of obtaining more liberal handling of their paper by the Federal Reserve Bank.

### BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | Aug 11 1921 | Aug 4, 1921 | Aug 12, 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circulation | £127,584 | £128,699 | £125,527 |
| Public deposits ... | 18,258 | 16,317 | 15,999 |
| Private deposits... | 114,196 | 108,710 | 124,018 |
| Govt securities ... | 50,115 | 47,596 | 68,250 |
| Other securities .. | 81,107 | 77,281 | 73,805 |
| Reserve ..... | 19,266 | 18,136 | 15,989 |
| Prop res to liab % | 14.55 | 14.50 | 11.42 |
| Bullion ..... | 128,380 | 128,382 | 123,067 |
| Bank rate %..... | 5½ | 5½ | 7 |

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £302,305,000, compared with £302,199,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,-640,000, compared with £28,649,000 in the previous week.

### BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | Aug. 11 1921 | Aug. 4 1921 | Aug. 12 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold ..... | 5,521,500 | 5,521,200 | 5,589,700 |
| Silver ..... | 275 900 | 275,500 | 248,000 |
| Loans & disc. | 4,766,700 | 5,261,200 | 4,433,800 |
| Circulation .. | 37,225,700 | 37,364,500 | 38,046,300 |
| Deposit ..... | 2,841,800 | 2,788,800 | 3,619,600 |
| War advances to state ... | 25,000,000 | 25,200,000 | 25,700,000 |

## BRITISH COTTON TRADE CONDITION

### Various Problems Affecting Textile Industry Still to Be Adjusted Even Though the Wage Dispute Has Been Settled

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—By the time this is read the cotton operatives of Lancashire, numbering over 500,000, will have gone back to work, for the dispute regarding wages has been settled after a two weeks' stoppage. The employers had demanded a reduction on pre-war rates of 95 per cent, and negotiations have led to a settlement on a 60 per cent reduction, with a further reduction of 10 per cent in six months. This means that while the operatives were 210 per cent above the rates of 1914 (including 30 per cent to equalize earnings on a 48-hour week compared to 55½-hour week), rates will be at the end of six months 140 per cent above 1914, and operatives' earning capacity 110 per cent higher. Cost of living today is about 128 per cent greater than it was in July of 1914. The employers have forced the decrease, they argue, to enable them to bring down the cost of production to be able to meet the movement towards lower prices in the markets of the world dealing in yarn and cloth. A drop of 60 per cent on pre-war wages is equal to 3s. 10d. in the pound sterling, which will be raised to 4s. 10d. when the 70 per cent comes into operation on January 1 of 1922, but if market prices of cloth warrant it at that time, the operatives may demand a reconsideration of the wages rates.

The settlement of this dispute, however, does not end the trouble. While the mills have now the privilege of restarting, it is impossible for many of them to take advantage of this owing to the continued stoppage in the entire coal trade.

#### Work Generally Slack

Unemployment in weaving was pretty general; in fine spinning mills, embracing 10,000,000 spindles, the rule was to run four days a week, and in factories using American cotton, containing 40,000,000 spindles, only three days a week (24 hours) were being worked. The short week will be continued for the present, as trade is still bad.

The lower rates of wages affect spinners and weavers alike, and it now remains to be seen what effect the reduced wages cost will have when the miners get back to work and sufficient fuel is obtainable. There is a general belief that a revival of the cotton industry will set in. England exports over 75 per cent of her enormous cotton cloth production, but not much more than half of this quantity has been exported since July of 1914—seven years ago. Obviously there must be a great need of piece goods among the peoples of the world, and once prices are brought within the purchasing power of her customers there will be a very great demand. It is difficult to say what the effect of this will be. If greed forces itself to the front, as it did during the war, prices may again go up and check the demand.

#### Question of Capitalization

The capitalized values of mills have been enormously increased, and if these are not deflated, it may be impossible to make profit on the raised values unless prices are maintained on a very high level, and, consequently, manufacturers handicapped in the world's competitive markets. "If big war wages have to come down, why not excessive war-time capitalization?" is a question that is being asked. That is the problem to be faced. Prior to the war, new cotton spinning mills were erected on a basis of 25s. per spindle, and a few years before that 20s. per spindle. Since the war, the price has gone up to £5 and £6 per spindle, and mills that were valued at 10s and 15s. per spindle (according to depreciation) before the war, have since been sold at the rate of £4 to £8 per spindle. Weaving sheds have shifted from £7 and £8 per loom to £28 and £30 per loom. Can this greater capitalization be maintained against competitive conditions in other countries and the economic circumstances of those populations which make use of cotton fabrics? Even, mill companies that have not been recapitalized or refloated are faced with difficulties arising from the prospect of future prices. The companies recapitalized according to war-time values are in a quandary, and shares originally issued at £1 are now being quoted at anything from 1s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., according to the amount paid up.

Hence, the cotton trade is a long way from being out of the fire, and it is feared that it is faced with the necessity of a deal of financial reorganization before it can be placed on secure ground. The get-rich-quick method, which was part of the war-time madness, may not have injured it beyond reparation, but it is evident that considerable caution will have to be exercised for some time to come. Without a reduction of all values the ground cannot be regained which was lost by prices in world markets, which have been from six to eight times greater than in normal pre-war times. For instance, in 1913 Britain supplied 7,500,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods to foreign countries for £97,-775,885, while in 1920 she charged £315,733,164 for only 4,436,557,500 yards of similar goods.

### ITALIAN BANK FAILS

MILAN, Italy—The Kuster Bank at Turin has failed with liabilities of 48,000,000 lire.

## ARGENTINA TRADE STATUS REPORTED

### Cereals Are Active and Prices Advancing on the Prospects of More Business Abroad.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A cable dispatch to The First National Bank of Boston from its branch in Buenos Aires, Argentina, says that cereals are active with prices generally advancing. Exports are increasing, and further improvement is expected because of poor crops abroad and the removal of import restrictions by France and other countries. Wheat prices are almost as high as last year, but producers are still inclined to hold out for higher prices.

Exports this year of wheat to August 1, were 1,500,000 tons, corn 1,400,000 tons, linseed 800,000 tons; for the same period last year, wheat 4,700,000 tons, corn 2,630,000 tons, wheat available for export was 1,800,-000 tons, corn 2,900,000 tons, linseed 200,000 tons.

The damage to the sugar crop was estimated at 20 per cent, the present estimate of the crop will not exceed 160,000 tons. Wool is quiet again although prices are sustained. Wool shearing in Argentina, and Uruguay for the coming year is believed to be at least 30 per cent below the average for the past three years

The demand for cattle is limited to high grades while others continue to sell at low prices. Considerable stocks of meat in Europe react unfavorably on the local market.

The bank discount rate is from 7 to 8½ per cent. Considerable purchases of cedulas for account of American firms having funds here. The general economic situation is without appreciable change.

## DIVIDENDS

American Sugar Refining passed its dividend of $1.75 on common, but declared its quarterly of $1.75 on preferred.

Newmarket Manufacturing declared a dividend of 2½%, payable August 15 to stock of August 9.

Wamsutta Mills declared a dividend of 2%, payable September 15 to stock of August 9.

British Columbia Fishing & Packing have passed the quarterly dividend of 1½%. The 6% rate was established in 1920, 5½% having been paid in 1919 and 5% in 1918.

Crane Company, quarterly of 1½% on common and 1¾% on preferred, both payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

Elkhorn Coal, two quarterlies of 75 cents each on preferred, one payable September 10 to stock of September 1, and the other payable December 10 to stock of December 1.

McCrory Stores, quarterly of 1 per cent on common, payable in common stock on September 15 to stock of September 1.

## BUILDING IN JULY SHOWS BIG INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—Preliminary returns on July building indicate that the long expected expansion in the building industry is close at hand, Bradstreet's Weekly announces.

Reports from 147 cities, it was stated, showed the value of structures for which permits were granted in that month was $141,635,525, a gain of 32.5 per cent over July a year ago, and 4.2 per cent in excess of the total in the same cities in June this year. The report said the July aggregate will at least be the sixth largest in the last sixteen years.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| | Thurs. | Wed. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling ..... | $3.60⅞ | $3.64⅜ | $4.8665 |
| Francs (French) .. | .0782¾ | .0780½ | .1930 |
| Francs (Belgian) . | .0758¾ | .0761½ | .1930 |
| Francs (Swiss) .... | .1684 | .1688 | .1930 |
| Lire ..... | .0437½ | .0436 | .1930 |
| Guilders ..... | .3106 | .3092 | .4020 |
| German marks .... | .0122½ | .0123½ | .2380 |
| Argentine pesos .... | .3025 | .2972 | .4825 |
| Drachmas (Greek). | .0532 | .0545 | .1930 |
| Pesetas ..... | .1298 | .1294 | .1933 |
| Swedish kroner .... | .2090 | .2090 | .2680 |
| Norwegian kroner. | .1288 | .1277 | .2680 |
| Danish kroner..... | .1586 | .1560 | .2680 |

### FEWER IDLE FREIGHT CARS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increased demand for grain cars in the middle west was responsible for reducing the number of freight cars idle as a result of business depression by 28,991 during the week ending July 31, the car service division of American Railway Association has announced. The total of cars out of service was 526,177, against 555,168 on July 23. Only 321,781 were serviceable freight cars, however, the remaining figures representing cars in need of repairs.

### STOCK AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

| | Wednesday | Changes from prev. day | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 rails..... | 72.02 | — .59 | 73.70 |
| 20 industrials. | 66.71 | —1.29 | 84.83 |
| 20 coppers.... | 23.92 | — .04 | 31.14 |

### SOFT COAL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Geological Survey states the production of soft coal failed to recover after the interruption by July 4.

The total output during the week ended July 16 is estimated at 7,359,-000 tons against 7,658,000 in the last preceding full-time week. The average production per working day, which declined from 1,276,000 in the week ended July 2 to 1,237,000 in the week of Independence Day, has now dropped to 1,227,000 tons.

## HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS IMPROVE

### Prices Are Being Pushed Up in Great Britain as the Demand Strengthens in a Way That Some Feel Will Injure Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Belief in the future of business is shown by the fact that tanners have now rushed the price of best heavy ox hides to 10d. to 10½d. per pound. They pay it grudgingly enough, it is true, and attribute it to the fact that oversea buyers are competing with them for hides in their own market. But as they are steadily advancing prices of sole leather to consumers, they hardly deserve much sympathy in this respect. They have now almost a clear field in the sole leather trade, as the rate of exchange has made it almost impossible to import American sole leather at a profit. During the war our tanners made very big profits, and quite naturally few of them like to get down again to ordinary trading conditions, and normal but fair profits.

The conclusion of the coal strike trouble has already improved the outlook; inquiries are coming in from industrial centers for heavy leather and shoes, and in the Bristol district, where the latter are made, full time is being resumed in many factories. Upper leather tanners and curriers are not yet well employed; they still complain of foreign competition, but as a big import duty is gathered under the "sanctions" from Germany, whilst it is still possible to import from the United States in spite of the heavy loss on exchange, it appears that our tanners would do better to look to enterprise, rather than to protection.

The retail shoe trade is still of fair dimensions, and orders are coming in still for women's fancy shoes, owing to the abnormal spell of fine weather. Fashion must be an expensive hobby for ladies if the prices charged for some of the rubbishy colored suede shoes are any criterion. Tanners here complain rather bitterly of the profiteering which has been a feature of the shoe retail side for so long. Shoe manufacturers have now joined in the chorus, and a case is reported on undeniable authority recently where a country manufacturer sold a tan shoe at 13s. 9d. and was greatly astonished to find that it was prominently displayed in a retail shop window at 25s. and marked, "Greatly Reduced." Another manufacturer was pressed by a customer to build a shoe, which he was assured would be sold as a keenly cut line at 20s. Judge of his mortification when he discovered that the shoes were being sold at 28s. 6d., as a "Special Line!" It is well to mention this side of the shoe trade, as it has a decided effect on the sale of boots and shoes, and bears out what many have known for a long time, that there is as yet no standard of values, and that the public are being "sharked" by unscrupulous profiteers as long as they will stand it. We may have won the war, but we do not appear to have won the peace, if the cost of all the necessaries of life are any guide to the position. A feeble effort has been made in the shoe press to defend this sort of thing by saying the shoe seller at times averages his selling prices, when he is overstocked with shoes bought at "boom" prices. This, however, will not hold water, as the maker and seller of shoes always tells the tanner when hides fall that he should sell his leather at replacement values.

## NEW YORK MARKET STILL GOES DOWN

NEW YORK, New York—General Asphalt reported a deficit for six months and that, coupled with some other unfavorable signs were used to create bearish sentiment among the professional traders, and as a result stocks generally were forced down in the stock market yesterday. The closing was weak. Money ruled at 6 per cent. The total sales involved 549,100 shares.

Some closing quotations which were slightly above the lows were as follows: Steel 74, off ⅛; International 29½, off 2¼; Mexican Petroleum 96⅝, off ⅞; General Electric 113½, off 1¼; Asphalt 44⅝, off 4⅞.

### CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market closed higher yesterday with September at 1.24¼, December at 1.27¼. Corn closed a little higher, with September at 57⅜, December 56¼. September rye 1.12¾, December rye 1.12¾, September barley 66, December barley 64½b, September pork 18.40, September lard 10.92, October lard 11.05b, January 9.85b, September ribs 9.80 b, October ribs 9.70b.

### NEW YORK CITY FINANCING

NEW YORK, New York—Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and Chase National yesterday bid for all or none of $13,-000,000 New York City revenue bills on a 5.69 per cent basis, and also all or none $9,000,000 corporate stock and $8,000,000 revenue bills on 5.89 per cent basis. The First National Bank of Brooklyn bid for $200,000 revenue bills, basis 5.95 per cent.

### INCREASED DUTIES IN LATVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—It is reported from Riga that a revised customs tariff with largely increased duties is to be enforced in Latvia. Exporters are advised not to ship goods to Latvia without first communicating with the consignees.

# FREIGHT RATES ARE PROTESTED

## Complaints on the Pacific Coast That Situation Is Holding Up the Movement of Products Is Answered by Railroad Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Chambers of commerce and other organizations of similar character throughout California, Washington and Oregon have been receiving for about a month past many complaints that continued high freight rates on the railroads are holding in the fields and orchards many thousands of tons of agricultural products, and thus keeping at a high figure the prices of those products to the consumer.

These complaints indicate, with great uniformity and considerable force, the farmers, shippers and even venders of these products in the cities feel that, with the recent reduction of 12 per cent in railway wages, and the general lowering of commodity prices, the railroads should at least endeavor to return to normal times by making general reductions in their rates.

In view of the number of these complaints Charles P. Bayer, president of the California Association of Commercial Secretaries, and representing all the commercial organizations in the State, wrote recently to G. W. Luce, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at San Francisco, asking an explanation of the condition, and urging the railroad to consider a reduction in rates. Mr. Luce immediately replied to Mr. Bayer as follows:

"Replying to your letter of July 13, I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining the railroad freight situation. Two increases in freight rates have been made since the beginning of the war, the first granted in June, 1918, and again the latter part of August, 1920, the two raises increasing freight rates only 59 per cent above those in 1900. In the meantime wages had advanced to a level of 240 per cent above those of 1900. The result was that, when the 1920 increase in freight rates was granted, the further increased expenses, the results of disorganization under federal control and the general world-wide slump in business, more than wiped out the amount of that increase.

"From 1916 to 1920 the railroad wage bill was increased 152 per cent, that is from $1,470,000,000 to $3,700,000,000, although the increase in hours of service received was only 8 per cent. The railroads' total operating expenses increased 142 per cent during the period while their earnings were increased not quite 72 per cent. The result was that the net operating income of the railroads applicable to interest or any other corporate purpose in 1920 was 94 per cent less than in 1916.

"The recent 12 per cent cut in wages ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board cannot be held to justify a reduction in freight rates. The wage cut is less than one-half of the last wage advance, effective May 1, 1920. It is only 18 per cent of the $2,230,000,000 increase in wages made during the war period.

"A general reduction in rates at this time would be destructive to the railroads upon which the business of the country depends. It would help business little, if any. Present business stagnation is due to world-wide economic conditions and would have come if there had been no increase in freight rates. Ocean freight rates are now at almost the lowest point in their history, yet such low rates have not stimulated business or traffic.

"Present freight rates are not preventing movement of any commodity for which there is an actual market. For example: Fruit, vegetables and melons generally are moving currently in larger quantities than ever before. The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, has given the following comparison of 1920 and 1921 traffic for the season up to June 4:

| | Number of Carloads 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, lettuce, onions, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons and mixed vegetables | 367,741 | 309,181 |

"The figures of the Pacific Fruit Express Company provide even more striking proof that freight rates are not holding up shipments. All records for carlot interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables from territory west of Salt Lake and El Paso and south of Ashland, Oregon, were broken last month when 14,840 carloads were shipped in this company's cars as compared with 11,416 in June, 1920. For the first six months of 1921 the shipments from this territory were 44,357 as compared with 39,098 for the first half of 1920."

# FARE AWARD RAISES STATE OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey — Federal Judge John Rellstab's recent decision, granting the Public Service Corporation the right to charge an eight-cent fare involves, according to Thomas F. McCran, state Attorney-General, the question whether a federal officer, judicial or otherwise, has any right to say what fare shall be paid by the citizens of a state to a corporation exercising a franchise by permission of that state and operating and conducting its business within the state.

Judge Rellstab's decision gave the corporation the right to charge the higher rate at once. The next day he issued a new order rescinding that part of the first one authorizing the company to put the increase into effect. He believes the company will be irreparably damaged by retention of the seven-cent fare but has ordered it to issue one-cent rebate tickets.

This is the corporation whose own valuation of its property was stated at $125,000,000 as against the $85,000,000 estimated by the Public Utilities Board. Its workers have recently accepted wage reductions and it has been given the right to double its transfer charge. Although the cost of operation has fallen, the judge favors the increased fare. But Attorney-General McCran says he will deny, to the highest court, if necessary, the right of a federal judge to authorize a higher fare under the circumstances.

The company has also obtained an order requiring the utilities board to show cause why it should not be enjoined from interfering with an advance in fare to 10 cents.

# PEACE ARCH SOON TO BE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Preparations for 10,000 visitors are being made at Blaine, the most northwestern town of the United States, 23 miles from here, for September 5 and 6 when the great peace arch over the Pacific Highway on the Washington-Canadian border is to be dedicated. The arch, commemorating 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples, is in readiness after more than a year of preparatory and structural work.

The promoters of the highway in the northwest are the prime movers toward the peace arch idea, with Sam Hill, roadbuilder of Portland, Oregon, being the chief promoter. The arch is but a few score yards from the waters of the Pacific. Blaine is a little town of about 2400. Mayor Hunter is heading 100 or so citizens of that place in a big committee to provide for the visitors, among whom it is expected there will be several distinguished representatives of governments.

### PRISONERS SAVED FROM MOB

AUGUSTA, Georgia—A possible attempt at lynching was frustrated by county officers yesterday when they removed C. O. Fox and Jesse Gappins, held for the killing of William Brazell, a Columbia, South Carolina, student, from the county jail and took them to Savannah for safekeeping. A mob estimated at 200 persons had gathered.

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# EDUCATIONAL

## NO FIXED HOLIDAYS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Criticism has often been leveled at the holidays given in the schools of Great Britain, partly on account of the length, but more because of the inconvenience caused by their fixity as regards dates. Certain proposals which have recently been put forward have brought the subject under discussion, and it is quite likely that definite attempts will be made in the near future to bring about some reform of the arrangement of vacations.

Objections have been raised to the closing of the London elementary schools for the usual holidays of a month's duration. Many of the children, it is stated, having only the streets to play in, do not get any benefit from this holiday. The suggestion has been made that the schools should remain open the whole summer, the teachers to take their holidays in two relays. This is merely a part of a much more extensive proposal which was put forward 20 years ago by Canon Barnett, and which has recently been revived in the columns of The Times Educational Supplement. If this suggestion were acted upon the schools would remain open continuously throughout the year, like the post office, railways, shipping offices, and the education offices themselves. Individual children and teachers would have their holidays at various times, but the system would never cease working.

### Some of the Advantages

It would not be necessary to diminish the number of weeks' holiday allowed to children or teachers, but the dates of the holiday could be chosen to suit individual family requirements and it would then be practically certain that for the seven months from April to October the school would never have its full complement of pupils in attendance. The teachers would select their holidays in such a rotation as to insure that the staff would never sink below adequate strength, either in numbers or seniority. Probably not more than a quarter or a fifth of the staff need be away at one time. If the pressure of the work were eased somewhat, as would be possible by spreading what is now done in 39 weeks over the whole year, the essentials of the work missed by a pupil while on holiday could be caught up on his return; or at any rate the threads could be picked up sufficiently to enable him to proceed. The depletion of staff, too, would not be without some compensation, especially to the junior members, by giving opportunity for obtaining experience in a wider range of duties and responsibilities. If the services of a floating staff from headquarters were available, too great a diminution of tutorial strength could be avoided.

It must be admitted that a good case has been made out for the change. One of the chief points in its favor is its bearing upon social welfare. It is generally accepted that the basis of all that is best in national life is the well-being of the family, and the facility which this proposal would allow for the timing of holidays of children to synchronize with those of their parents would make it possible in innumerable instances for the father to join the family circle for the annual holiday.

### Relief Afforded

Closely connected with this aspect is the relief that would be afforded both to those who supply holiday accommodation in the way of lodgings and travel, and to those who utilize such accommodation. By enabling holidays to be spread over several months, the discomfort and high charges of the month of August, seemingly inevitable under present conditions, would be greatly diminished. In addition many people would be able to enjoy, for the first time, the delights of the fields and woods in the freshness and beauty of the months of May and June.

For teachers the reform would bring with it the possibility of arranging to take an occasional holiday of extended duration for the purposes of foreign travel. The difficulty connected with the present movable character of Easter would disappear, without the necessity for adopting the proposal recommended a short time ago by the Conference of Education Authorities to obtain legislation for a fixed Easter.

To the objection that such a system would be impracticable, it is replied that it is already in operation in day industrial schools, and in coaching institutions which cater for examinations at different periods of the year. Moreover, it will be inevitable in the new day continuation schools, for young people attending them, who will all be engaged in industry, must take their holidays at various times during the year, according to the circumstances of their individual employers. If (which is unlikely) some modification in the school time-table and curriculum were found to be necessary for a few weeks, the vacation schools established in London, with which Mrs. Humphry Ward was so closely associated, provide an example of how such a scheme can be worked.

### THREE STEPS IN EDUCATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The three steps in the educational process, as brought out by Prof. Alexander J. Inglis of Harvard recently, were as follows: 1. Learn the pupil; make it the primary purpose to understand the pupil himself; true education can take place only when the pupil, rather than the subjects to be taught, gets the first consideration. 2. Develop in the child a desire to learn; that knowledge which is sought by the child will mean more to the child than that which is pushed or piled upon him; a desire to know on the part of the pupil makes the whole process of education natural and reasonable. 3. Bring the pupil into contact with those things which will show the child the breadth of the field before him; too many teachers think only of this third step; whereas the first two are fundamental and essential. The bringing of the child to where he can learn what he wants to know is not the whole process, but only the third step, and the true teacher takes the steps in their order.

## STABILIZATION OF SALARY SCALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—English primary teachers are gratified at the fact that the last stage of the Burnham salary negotiations has been passed. The standard scales were published in the second report last fall, and the third phase—the allocation of the scales to the areas—has been proceeding ever since. The delay has been due to the changes forced upon the Burnham Committee by various pronouncements on the part of the government, and by its avowed intention not to pay grants on scales which exceed, in its opinion, the appropriate level for any particular area.

The schedule contains four scales, with maxima for certificated class masters ranging from £325 to £425 per annum. The highest scale (scale 4) has been applied to London and the extra-metropolitan area; scale 3 has been granted to the large towns in the provinces; scale 2 to small towns and many counties; scale 1 to purely agricultural areas. There is thus a difference of £100 per annum between the salaries of men working in London and their colleagues in, say, Norfolk. This difference has been deemed by many to be excessive, but it is generally accepted as an intermediate stage between the wider divergence of the past and the closer approximation to equality which is to be expected in the future.

Teachers have naturally been very eager to know which scales have been allotted to their respective areas, and while the allocation is largely what has been expected, there are several instances in which much disappointment is being felt. Particularly is this the case where a local authority had previously agreed to give a scale higher than has now been awarded by the Burnham Committee. It is the decision of the latter body which has to be acted upon, and teachers in such areas feel that they have actually lost, in consequence of the working of a national negotiation, what they had gained by local effort.

The participation of the Board of Education, backed by the Treasury, has had two adverse results upon the prospects of the profession. In the first place, the demand for an immediate reduction of the cost of bringing the scales into operation has brought about the extension of the "carry-over" to a period of three years in all cases, instead of three as a maximum, with large numbers of two and one-year carry-overs, as was originally intended. In the second place, the position of teachers in areas which were already paying a scale higher than the highest Burnham scale is unfortunate in that they are all to be reduced to the scale one step lower than the highest. This presses with exceptional hardship upon certain parts of South Wales, where the introduction of the standard scale will mean a large immediate reduction in the salaries of all grades of teachers.

The National Union of Teachers is particularly interested in the South Wales position for the reason that it was largely due to the efforts of the teachers and the generosity of the authorities in that area that the Burnham scales are as high as they are. South Wales led the way in putting a higher financial valuation upon the work of the teacher, and it is now felt by the union that the South Wales teachers should be helped in their time of adversity. The executive of the union has accordingly determined to approach the Board of Education to seek amelioration of their case.

Taken on the whole, the issue of the schedule and the payment of the salaries set out therein by the authorities, will have an excellent effect on the primary school service of England and Wales. Teachers will now feel that the efforts they have put forth have borne fruit at last, and that their remuneration is at last on a satisfactory level. Authorities, on their side, will also greet the settlement with satisfaction: they will be freed from the necessity for competing against one another for teachers, and will feel assured of a contented and loyal staff of teachers.

The present settlement will be effective until 1925 and, according to the terms of the Burnham agreement, the intervening period is to be free from pressure on the part of the teachers. Salaries are thus stabilized for a period of four years.

### AS TO SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It was a saying of George Augustus Sala that the best education for the journalist was the gutter. Speaking at the close of the second session of the course of journalism promoted by the London University, Sir Sidney Lee lately quoted this epigram, though as chairman of the committee having the course in charge, he was by no means inclined to indorse it. He did, however, allude to an opinion which had been expressed by some that the result of introducing specially qualified men into certain branches of journalism might place at a disadvantage those already in the profession, and maintained that there was no ground for taking such a view. The advantage, he said, must always be with the practical man, since the technicalities of the calling could usually be learned only in newspaper offices. All that the university could do was to provide that all-round education in modern subjects which made the best foundation to build upon.

It may be gathered from his remarks that in arranging the course the committee has by no means neglected the professional side of the work. Leading editors and journalists have shown themselves most willing to give technical addresses. Sir Sidney praised the earnestness of the students, of whom there were 145 in the session just ended. As many as 82 were former service men, with grants provided by the government, and 37 were women. Referring to the four-year course at Columbia University, he said that they could not hope to plan things on such a scale for the present. Two years given over to a general education, and two years to the practical requirements of students, who in that university worked a journal of their own, was more than the London University could accomplish without an endowment for the purpose.

## CORRESPONDENCE STUDY IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The great future opportunity of the correspondence study method lies in the fact that brief and simple correspondence courses which may be studied at home while in daily contact with work and society may be written and taught on every phase of the rapidly extending knowledge of economic processes and common life, says Arthur J. Klien, in a bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education. The development of a technique of method in the administration of correspondence courses and the extent and effectiveness of service are underscored by Mr. Klien as of first importance.

Inexpensiveness, in combination with quick reproduction of written material in large quantity and with cheap and rapid mail facilities, is pointed out as important, but these are external devices and secondary to the pioneer study and practice of the method as carried through by the correspondence schools.

Few educators realize the number of state-supported and privately endowed educational institutions of the highest type which have adopted correspondence study as a means of extending their service. Correspondence work is conducted by non-commercial institutions in at least 39 states and the District of Columbia. In all these states except one work is conducted by state-supported institutions. Of 73 institutions, 61 are supported by public funds.

Much of the correspondence work carried on by educational institutions is known by other names. These names have sometimes been applied in deference to the conservatism and prejudices of trustees and faculties; in other cases they continue to be applied to types of work which originally were not but have developed into correspondence study. "Home study courses," reading courses, and club study courses are names of this sort.

That the instruction is by mail is in many cases merely incidental. The method of instruction is the essential thing. It may or may not be applied through the mails. The chief characteristics of the method are constant efforts by the student and correction by the teacher. The student is tested on the whole of every lesson. He not only recites the entire lesson, but reduces it to writing, so that any mistake may be detected and corrected. The criticism by the instructor is also clearly and definitely written. No slipshod or evasive work, no bluffing, is possible for student or for instructor.

Correspondence students in general are adults, with the widest diversity in character and preparation, and very much in earnest. University professors were for a long time convinced that they could not solve the problems of preparing courses to meet the needs of such a class of students. But the work of the commercial correspondence schools and the fact that universities are actually doing correspondence work with great success make possible a statement of fundamentals upon which the courses are prepared.

Informational and instructional correspondence courses of both elementary and university grade have in practice taken three main forms: the courses made of assignments in a textbook; courses made up of textbook assignments supplemented by additional material; courses made up of specially prepared lessons requiring no textbooks. Apparently the best course for correspondence work is that which furnishes the student separate typed or mimeographed lessons containing all the material to be studied. This kind of course has four distinct advantages—it permits the instructor to avoid the puzzling things of a textbook and to develop his subject with reference to the needs of a particular class of students; it permits the instructor to change or modify the lessons as the need becomes apparent; it permits the student to work easily in his spare time; it makes the student feel the lesson has been prepared especially for him.

The increase in correspondence schools and in the number of people who take the real opportunity thus offered goes steadily on. Thousands can in no other way obtain the benefits of higher education. In the United States, something like 100,000 students are said to be taking the work, in whole or in part conducted by correspondence, in state-supported and privately endowed educational institutions.

## THE EXAMINATION IN ALGEBRA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"There is little need for failure in the college entrance examination in algebra, if the student has average ability and will work as he should work and if the teacher is really a teacher of his subject," declared Charles H. Sampson of the Huntington School in Boston, while describing his experience in this regard. After telling of the many students who recently passed the examinations successfully and of the rather large number who failed, Mr. Sampson continued as follows:

"The algebra college entrance examination, the so-called Algebra A examination, covers all college entrance algebra. Experience has shown that every average student and many subaverage students can meet and conquer any Algebra A test if certain rules and aids are followed. It is seldom wise to recommend a student for the examination in first-year algebra (algebra to quadratics). I used to do this and the results were disappointing.

"In the first place, boys and girls pursue Algebra I when ability to concentrate and to absorb knowlege copiously has not been fully developed. The student cannot as a usual thing succesfully cope with the difficult problems of Algebra II until later in his school career.

"One of the most important factors to consider and to stress in the preparation for the entrance examination in algebra is the training in the fundamentals (Algebra I). Is it not true that most of the failures are due to neglect to apply a fundamental which should have been learned during the progress through Algebra I? In second-year courses it is usually well to spend nearly half of the year reviewing work previously covered. Boys often ask, 'When are we to start Algebra II?' I smile, ask them to be patient and keep plugging on toward the end which I can see so plainly. Again, the average student should not attempt the college entrance examination in algebra until he has completed two full years of work in the subject.

### Algebra Review Pads

"Algebra review pads seem to be the best method yet discovered for the production of proper preparation. A careful selection of 200 rather difficult algebra problems was made and arranged in pad form. At the top of each sheet the problem is printed; the rest of the sheet is reserved for the solution of the problem. On some sheets there is room for two problems.

"The student or teacher may well say, 'I can't see any difference in requiring that a student use such a pad and in giving him a problem, asking him to write it at the top of the page and then requesting procedure with the solution.' There is, however, a difference. To begin with, the printed pad costs little more than a pad of plain paper; the student sees that he has a selected group of problems systematically arranged. The first impression is a most favorable one and it counts. It looks businesslike. Again, the student can see an end in view. He knows that the completion of the pad means the satisfactory end of the review work. It always seemed to me that too little attention was given the matter of systematic arrangement in the handling of review work.

"In classes in which the pads have been used a spirit of competition has developed which would be hardly possible in the recitation as it is usually conducted. 'Who will get the 200 problems done first?' is a question which the instructor need ask but once. Success with any class is practically certain when there is a feeling of competition pervading it.

"The student who relies upon the cramming process can have little hope of being really prepared for the college entrance examination. He may pass the examination but it is one thing to be able to enter college and quite another to be able to remain there. Results obtained by forced methods are rarely permanent. Proper preparation consists of a properly prepared lesson each and every day. It is advisable to assign a lesson that can be properly prepared and seldom require the solution of more than five or six problems. If a new fundamental can be 'driven home,' every day the day has been well spent. A thoroughly prepared short lesson accomplishes this.

### System in Recitation

"There should be system in the conduct of a recitation as well as in the preparation of the lesson. For instance, first explain the essential points of the lesson for the next day. By doing this the instructor prevents idleness on the part of the student who has a completely prepared lesson for today, and every student in the class then has something to do. The instructor can next proceed to clear up anything not understood by those who have had trouble with the lesson previously given. I make an effort never to leave unfinished work or misunderstood fundamentals in their incompleted form for more than a day or two at the most. Careful and thorough progress is the thing.

"It is desirable to reserve the latter half of the period for supervised study. There are all kinds of supervised study. That the student should be, given an opportunity to attempt a problem before doing it for him is a point deserving of special emphasis. It may appear to the outsider that the teacher at times isn't doing much but if the student can learn to think for himself much has been accomplished. He will have to do this when he takes the college entrance examination, and one's thinking ability needs practice if it is to become properly developed and in proper working order when a demand is to be made on it. If the teacher is really a teacher of his subject success in the algebra entrance examination is as near certain as anything can be."

## MOTION PICTURES IN SCHOOLS OF FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Although it is premature to announce that the cinematograph is to be introduced on a much larger scale into French schools as a method of instruction, it is certain that the Minister of Public Instruction, Léon Bérard, is particularly sympathetic to the proposal, and that the chief difficulty which remains to be overcome is financial. The question is not a new one in France but it is newly posed. Clearly is it seen that pictures make a special appeal to the youthful imagination, and if bad films in the popular cinemas may have an unfortunate effect, well-chosen films or films specially made for scholastic purposes are capable of simplifying the work of teaching and of having a happy and efficacious influence upon the pupil.

It was in 1915 that a commission of the Chamber first invited the Minister to create a committee charged to inquire into the best means of generalizing the use of the cinematograph in the different branches of instruction. It was not until March of the following year that the committee was formed. It reported that moving pictures had already been tried in certain establishments, such as the Lycée Hoche at Versailles and the Lycées Condorcet, Janson de Sailly, Louis-le-Grand, Voltaire, Fénelon, and Jules-Ferry in Paris. Animated views had even been employed at the Collège de France. No doubt about their utility and about the success of the experiment could possibly be entertained. It was not easy to extend the method during the strenuous days of the war but the report that was drawn up was entirely favorable, and it seemed that it was only necessary to wait until hostilities should cease for the cinema to come into its own in the schools of France.

The body which is known under the name of the Union des Grandes Associations Françaises, under the presidency of Raymond Poincaré, also occupied itself with this problem. It was discussed last year at the congress convoked by the union. The Société Française de l'Art à l'Ecole also took up the matter and a formal proposition was put forward inviting the administration to organize in each district of Paris weekly exhibitions of suitable films in the schools.

Each school inspector in Paris has at his disposal the necessary apparatus but the films which will serve for scholastic purposes either do not exist in any considerable number or it has been found impossible to purchase them. It is said that about half a million francs are available and that some millions of francs are required if the system is to be properly carried out. The materials have increased in cost eightfold. For the moment the obstacle appears to be insuperable but at least great interest has been aroused. The possibilities are realized and sooner or later there is certain to be a wider use of the cinematograph in the schools.

It appears that a special section of the army was charged to make and to collect films, and that large quantities of these films are still in existence and are now, of course, not being used. But they cannot be applied for school purposes. They were made for the soldiers for entertainment, and not for education. It would certainly seem that no effort should be spared to provide appropriate films. If they could be found for the soldiers they can surely be found for the children. An instrument which at present serves for amusement can undoubtedly be made to serve other ends. The unfolding of flowers and lessons of botany in general obviously provide interesting subjects. History might thus be taught. But it is unnecessary to indicate how the cinema can be adapted to the exigencies of the school. A moment's thought will suffice to indicate the extremely practical and admirable use that awaits the cinema, regarded from the viewpoint of education.

At the present moment there are about two hundred cinematograph apparatus at the disposal of the schools, and it is estimated that 36,000 are required. Each branch of instruction should have its separate collection of films—which should be noninflammable.

The project is far from being realized, but what can be done without sufficient means is being done, and there is a strong movement supported by fairly frequent articles in the newspapers in favor of the development of cinematographic instruction. Progress is being made, and it is to be expected that in a not far distant future a great deal more will be done in this direction.

### MUSIC IN NEW ZEALAND SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—A criticism of the quality of music taught in the New Zealand primary schools has drawn some interesting comments on the value of singing in education from Prof. J. Shelley, the new professor of education at Canterbury College, Christchurch. "As music is not an examination subject, headmasters cannot spare much time for it, unless more encouragement is given in future by the Education Department," said Professor Shelley. "The time set apart for singing in schools is very limited—about half an hour a week, which is absolutely useless for the purpose of developing any real appreciation of music as an expression of life. New Zealand has been said to be songless, and it is a fact that New Zealand troops abroad were noted for their comparative silence."

Professor Shelley went on to say that in English tradition singing is a virile part of the life of the people especially in the country districts, where practically everybody takes part in singing of some kind or another.

In some of the English schools of great importance, an hour a week, he says, is set aside for singing, and probably also a quarter of an hour a day. Music is recognized as an integral part of the educational life of the nation. They realize the great social value of such means of expression as music; they realize its humanizing influence, which is so essential in these days wherein financial and economic considerations occupy so much the minds of the people.

## EDUCATION NOTES

Sixteen girl students in Kansas and Colorado colleges undertook to go into unskilled labor jobs this summer to investigate the life and problems of the working girl. Although a few of the girls were ready to take positions through the Young Women's Christian Association, most of them insisted on the experience of hunting their own jobs. Employment was sought in laundries, five and ten cent stores, packing houses, garment factories, candy and cracker factories, and in domestic service in private homes. To make the experiment fair, the girls had to pay their own expenses from what they earned at industrial labor. The program also included an opportunity to see different social agencies at work, such as the various charity organizations, the police court, the women's protective league, organized Labor groups and recreational halls.

The Federation of Students of Peru has made arrangements with the students' federations of the Argentine Republic and Venezuela for intellectual interchange by means of books on history, natural science, literature and by means of artistic monographs, excursions and international congresses. Efforts will be made to improve methods of public instruction and to encourage study among the people of the respective countries. A chief purpose is to help cement the American nations in closer bonds of friendship.

The New Zealand Minister of Education feels that the subjects of history and patriotism have been woefully neglected in his country, and consequently he has recently set out to give these subjects their due.

The first course in "newspaper and magazine departments for women readers" was given by the University of Wisconsin Course in Journalism last year.

By the opening of what is termed a "semi-large scale laboratory" for chemistry at the Imperial College at South Kensington, a need is supplied which has long been evident in the equipment for work in natural science in Great Britain. The laboratory, which is the gift of a former student of the college, Mr. W. H. Whiffen, and which was opened by Mr. Arthur Balfour, is the first of its kind in the country, and is intended to give chemistry students the opportunity of carrying out their work under the conditions prevailing in industrial establishments. It has long been obvious that great difficulties are encountered in the transition from the ordinary laboratory, where experimental work is conducted with glass vessels and small quantities of material, to the manufacturing and commercial laboratory, where quantities are measured in tons and the containers are tanks made of wood, iron, lead, etc. The new laboratory will allow the student to become familiar with the use of apparatus which will be a model on a small scale, made with the same materials, of the apparatus used in the works.

All the Oxford colleges, with the exception of Corpus Christi and Pembroke, whose examinations are fixed by statute, have agreed, as the result of negotiations which have been proceeding for some time, to combine into three groups of six colleges each, for the purpose of examinations for scholarships and exhibitions in classics and history. Hitherto the examinations had been concentrated in the month of December, but the new arrangement will allow of their being spread over a longer period. This will allow of the thorough examination of the candidates' work, and will tend to equalize opportunity as between the various colleges. The groups of colleges have been so chosen as to be approximately and generally equal. Owing to the fact that Cambridge has not yet agreed to a similar arrangement, the examinations in natural science and mathematics are for the present excluded from the scheme. There is a strong desire, however, to round off the arrangement by the inclusion of these subjects and it is hoped, ultimately, to be able to do so.

The scheme, started before the war, whereby English children can spend part of their summer vacation in France for the combined purpose of enjoying a holiday and studying the French language has now been resumed. From all parts of England groups of children are being sent to various French boarding institutions under the control of the Union de l'Enseignment Libre. Teachers are included in the parties. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. H. Bonnaire, who was the originator of the scheme in 1913. That the movement is increasing is evident from the fact that the number of institutions prepared to receive the pupils is now 135 as against 87 before the war.

## CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The new Institute of Historical Research in the University of London was opened in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of historians by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education. During the following week the institute was the meeting place of the first conference of Anglo-American historians attended by a most representative group of men engaged in historical research on either side of the Atlantic.

Every university in the British Isles sent delegates, and most of the important universities in the United States and Canada were also represented. To the governing committee of the institute, on whose initiative the conference was assembled, it appears that historical scholars can not merely perform service to the cause of knowledge by their investigations into the past, but can also further the cause of international amity by inquiring into the bases of modern world politics according to the methods of exact scholarship and regardless of national rivalries.

The International Historical Congress, which met in London in 1913, has fallen into abeyance for the time being owing to the difficulties left by the war, and it was obviously impracticable to invite continental historians to join in the present conference. The English-speaking peoples, however, find close cooperation much easier; and it was therefore resolved to make the meeting entirely one of English-speaking historians, and this policy has been wholly justified by its results. Canadians, scholars from the United States, Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen, and a few historians from the other British dominions have met together to further cooperation in historical investigation—investigation which includes the antecedents of even the most controversial problems of modern international relations—with a unanimity entirely regardless of national lines.

### Practical Program

The program of the conference was distinctly practical, as befits a group of trained historians. The subjects dealt with in the general meetings included: "The Possibilities of International Cooperation in the publication of Historical Sources and the Results of Research," "The Future of the Institute," "Methods of Editing Historical Sources According to an Agreed Plan" and "How to Conduct a Seminar in History." At the sectional meetings such subjects as the following were considered: "Unexplored Fields in the History of Medieval Administration," "Unexplored Fields in Colonial and American History," "Cooperative Publication of Diplomatic Documents," "Medieval Science and Thought," "Legal History and its Records," and so on.

In no case did the sections find it possible to complete their deliberations in the time at their disposal, and a wish was expressed that the possibility of further discussion by correspondence should be facilitated by the establishment of some permanent machinery to carry on the work begun at the conference. A committee of 16 was therefore elected, consisting of Dr. J. F. Jameson and six other Americans, six British historians and three Canadians, with power to add to their number. Prof. A. F. Pollard as director of the institute was appointed convenor, and the committee was instructed to carry on the work outlined at the conference by consultation with representative historians in the countries concerned. Special insistence was laid on the advisability of attempting to secure by mutual agreement some uniformity in the methods of editing historical texts.

### Historical Material in London

In the intervals between their meetings the members of the conference were afforded opportunities of seeing something of the immense wealth of historical material to be found in London. Visits were paid to the Public Record Office, where, through the courtesy of Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, deputy keeper of the records, many of the treasures of the national archives were inspected and the methods of their preservation explained, the manuscripts department of the British Museum and the archives of the City of London in the Guildhall, with their superior wealth of material for municipal history, dating from the tenth century. Lambeth Palace, with its ecclesiastical records of the see of Canterbury, and its treasures of miscellaneous manuscripts, and Windsor Castle with the royal collection of historical manuscripts, were also visited, thanks to the kindness of the Archbishop and of the Hon. John Fortescue, the King's librarian. The social side of a conference such as this plays a very important part in fostering intercourse among its members, and it was not forgotten. Viscountess Astor, M. P., gave an evening reception attended by many of the ambassadors and the leaders of London society; University College, King's College, the Royal Historical Society, and the Corporation of the City of London entertained the conference at conversaziones, and the British Government wound up the proceedings by entertaining the members to dinner. The impression left by the conference on the minds of those attending was of a week's work of the utmost importance for the furtherance of historical science and of international comity, and the University of London was warmly congratulated on its successful arrangement of what proved to many a veritable revelation of the wealth of unexplored material in London for the history of the world and especially of the English-speaking peoples.

# THE HOME FORUM

## Conveyance in the Azores

1882

When one tires of the street-scenes of the city, let him mount a donkey, and go out into the country a mile or two. One may ride two hours for a serilha (twenty-four cents). . . .

The rider has no responsibility of the animal. A clumsy pack-saddle almost envelops the docile little beast; and above this is the andilhas, a wooden frame like a short-legged sawhorse. Between the X-shaped ends of the andilhas, the rider sits on the right side of the animal, without even holding the bridle, which is a mere ornamental appendage. The donkey is always attended by a driver, who keeps him up to his gait with incessant screams of "Passa caya!" and a sharp goad if necessary. If he goes too fast, or caution is required, the driver seizes the donkey's tail, holding him back with all his might. It is astonishing how soon the rider learns to trust to this novel brake, even on the most dangerous paths. The donkey is the chief means of conveyance in the Azores. It is certainly the best and the cheapest. There are a few carriages in Horta, which may be hired at moderate rates; but they are not comfortable. They have two poles, and are drawn by three mules guided by three reins.—"A Summer in the Azores," by C. Alice Baker.

## I Like a Road That Leads Away

I like a road that leads away to prospects white and fair,
. . . . . .
You come upon it suddenly—you cannot seek it out;
It's like a secret still unheard and never noised about;
But when you see it, gone at once is every lurking doubt.

It winds beside some rushing stream where aspens lightly quiver;
It follows many a broken field by many a shining river;
It seems to lead you on and on, forever and forever!

You tramp along its dusty way, beneath its shadowy trees,
And hear beside you chattering birds or happy, booming bees,
And all around you golden sounds, the green leaves' litanies.

And here's a hedge, and there's a cot; and then—strange, sudden turns;
A dip, a rise, a little glimpse where the red sunset burns;
A bit of sky at eveningtime, the scent of hidden ferns. . . .

—Charles Hanson Towne.


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## The Simplicity of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Paul in his second epistle to the Corinthians writes of "the simplicity that is in Christ," he recommends a quality by which truth is invariably distinguished. Thus it is that in this age the teachings of Christian Science appeal to the unbiased thought because of their clearness and their unescapable logic. This does not mean that there are not many phases of the false human or carnal mind which find Christian Science anything but logically simple, just as there were in the first century those who said, "He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye him?" Mrs. Eddy writes on page 459 of Science and Health: "To mortal sense Christian Science seems abstract, but the process is simple and the results are sure if the Science is understood."

To understand Christian Science it must first be understood that it is Science, fulfilling even the dictionary definitions of "science." Sincerity next demands that to the investigation of Christian Science there should be brought at least as much honest study as the investigator would devote to unexplored fields of chemistry, or newly-discovered laws of relativity. In answer to the question, "*How would you define Christian Science?*" on page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science," Mrs. Eddy replies: "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." This definition indicates that the understanding of this Science cannot be compared, in its vital importance to humanity, with the understanding of the so-called "natural sciences," since none of them claims to interpret, much less to demonstrate, "the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

Because of its vital importance, however, the law of God relating to universal harmony must be capable of universal comprehension. The way of holiness which leads to an understanding of divine Principle must be a highway such that "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." So it is that the teachings of Christian Science may be readily comprehended by students of degrees of human experience so widely differing that the one point in common to all who begin successfully may be said to be an earnest desire for truth.

The beginner in Christian Science is often surprised to find that this Science includes truths many of which have long been admitted, in theory, among thinking people. These truths are so simple, also, that their significance may be grasped by a child. God is omnipotent and omnipresent; God is good; God is the only creator of all that really exists; God is infinite Life, so that all life must proceed from Him and reflect Him in its harmonious and uninterrupted activity; God is infinite Truth, so that into His creation there shall in no wise enter "any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie"; God is infinite Love, so that His regard for man is that of Father-Mother, while man's duty in turn is the manifestation of brotherly love; God is infinite Spirit, so that the universe and man in His image and likeness must be spiritual, not material,—these truths, stated or implied in countless ways throughout the Bible, and scientifically discussed in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, as well as in Mrs. Eddy's other writings, are sufficient, when understood, to furnish the basis for unceasing right demonstration.

As in any exact system, demonstration is unfailingly the test. In an era in which every one strives for the universally-acknowledged but vaguely-defined virtue of broad-mindedness, it is well to consider that an earnest desire for Truth does not permit any acceptance of error. Thus Mrs. Eddy provides the test in the statement first quoted from Science and Health, "the results are sure if the Science is understood." Right results are impossible to obtain by the application of plausible substitutes for Truth, or by Truth misapprehended. Divine law, however, is forever unchanged, and right results attend its operation now as when Christ Jesus said: "Verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

In this simple statement is described the operation of the divine law of healing, a law dimly perceived by Carlyle when he wrote of so-called miracles: "'But is not a real Miracle simply a violation of the Laws of Nature?' ask several. Whom I answer by this new question: what are the Laws of Nature? To me perhaps the rising of one from the dead were no violation of these Laws, but a confirmation; were some far deeper Law, now first penetrated into, and by Spiritual Force, even as the rest have all been, brought to bear on us."

This "deeper law" of the faith or spiritual understanding that moves mountains of wrong conditions and overcomes death is the law revealed in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and especially urged upon the world's attention by Christ Jesus, with his often-repeated "Verily, verily I say unto you—" in very truth, that is, and with authority from the Father, divine Mind. Universal understanding of this law is; to those who have come to understand even a little of it, as inevitable as the fact that when universally understood it will mean the extinction of all error. Fear and sin, sorrow and poverty, sickness and death disappear before the understanding of Christian Science just as they disappeared before the understanding of primitive Christianity, just as they must always and inevitably disappear before such understanding of God as Life, Truth, Love, Spirit; as infinite Mind; as the divine Principle by which the real man exists and the real world is governed. Evil, with all its complexity, is helpless before the simplicity of Truth, and Truth remains, as comfortingly promised by the Master: "For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

## A Veesitor in Drumtochty

Speech in Drumtochty distilled slowly, drop by drop, and the faces of our men were carved in stone. Visitors, without discernment, used to pity our dullness and lay themselves out for missionary work. Before their month was over they spoke bitterly of us, as if we had deceived them, and departed with a grudge in their hearts. When Hillocks scandalized the Glen by letting his house and living in the bothie—through sheer greed of money—it was taken by a fussy little man from the South, whose control over the letter "h" was uncertain, but whose self-confidence bordered on the miraculous. As a deacon of the Social Religionists,—a new denomination, which made an 'it with Sunday Entertainments,—and Chairman of the Amalgamated Sons of Rest,—a society of persons with conscientious objections to work between meals—he was horrified at the primeval simplicity of the Glen, where no meeting of protest had been held in the memory of living man, and the ministers preached from the Bible. It was understood that he was to do his best for us, and there was curiosity in the kirkyard.

"Whatna like man is that English veesitor ye've got, Hillocks? a' hear he's fleein' ower the Glen, yammerin' and haverin' like a starlin'."

"He's a gabby (talkative) body, Drumsheugh, there's nae doot o' that, but terribly ignorant.

"Says he tae me nae later than yesterday, 'That's a fine field o' barley ye've got there, Maister Harris,' an' . . . a' didna ken whaur tae luik, for it was a puckle aits."

"Keep's a'," said Whinnie; "he's been awfu' negleckit when he was a bairn, or maybe there's a want in the puir cratur."

Next Sabbath Mr. Urijah Hopps appeared in person among the fathers—who looked at each other over his head—and enlightened them on supply and demand, the Game Laws, the production of cabbages for towns, the iniquity of an Established Church, and the bad metre of the Psalms of David.

"You must 'ave henterprise or it's hall up with you farmers."

"Ay, ay," reponded Drumsheugh, after a long pause, and then every man concentrated his attention on the belfrey of the kirk.

"Is there anything ava' in the body, think ye, Domsie," as Mr. Hopps bustled into the kirk, "or is't a' wind?"

"Three wechtfu's o' naething, Drumsheugh; a' peety the puir man if Jamie Soutar gets a hand o' him."

Jamie was the cynic of the Glen—who had pricked many a wind bag—and there was a general feeling that his meeting with Mr. Hopps would not be devoid of interest. When he showed himself anxious to learn next Sabbath, any man outside Drumtochty might have been deceived, for Jamie could withdraw every sign of intelligence from his face as when the shutters close upon a shop window. Our visitor fell at once into the trap, and made things plain to the meanest capacity, until Jamie elicited from the guileless Southron that he had never heard of the Act of Union; that Adam Smith was a new book he hoped to buy; that he did not know the difference between an Arminian and a Calvinist, and that he supposed the Confession of Faith was invented in Edinburgh. This in the briefest space of time, and by way of information to Drumtochty. James was making for general literature, and had still agriculture in reserve, when Drumsheugh intervened in the humanity of his heart.

"A' dinna like tae interrupt yir conversation, Maister Hopps, but it's no verra safe for ye tae be stannin' here sae lang. Oor air hes a bit nip in't and is mair searchin' than doon Sooth. Jamie 'll be speirin' a' mornin' gin ye 'll answer him, but a'm thinkin' ye 'll be warmer in the kirk."

And Drumsheugh escorted Mr. Hopps to cover, who began to suspect that he had been turned inside out, and found wanting.

Drumtochty had listened with huge delight, but without a trace of expression. . . .

The group was still lost in admiration when Drumsheugh returned from his errand of mercy.

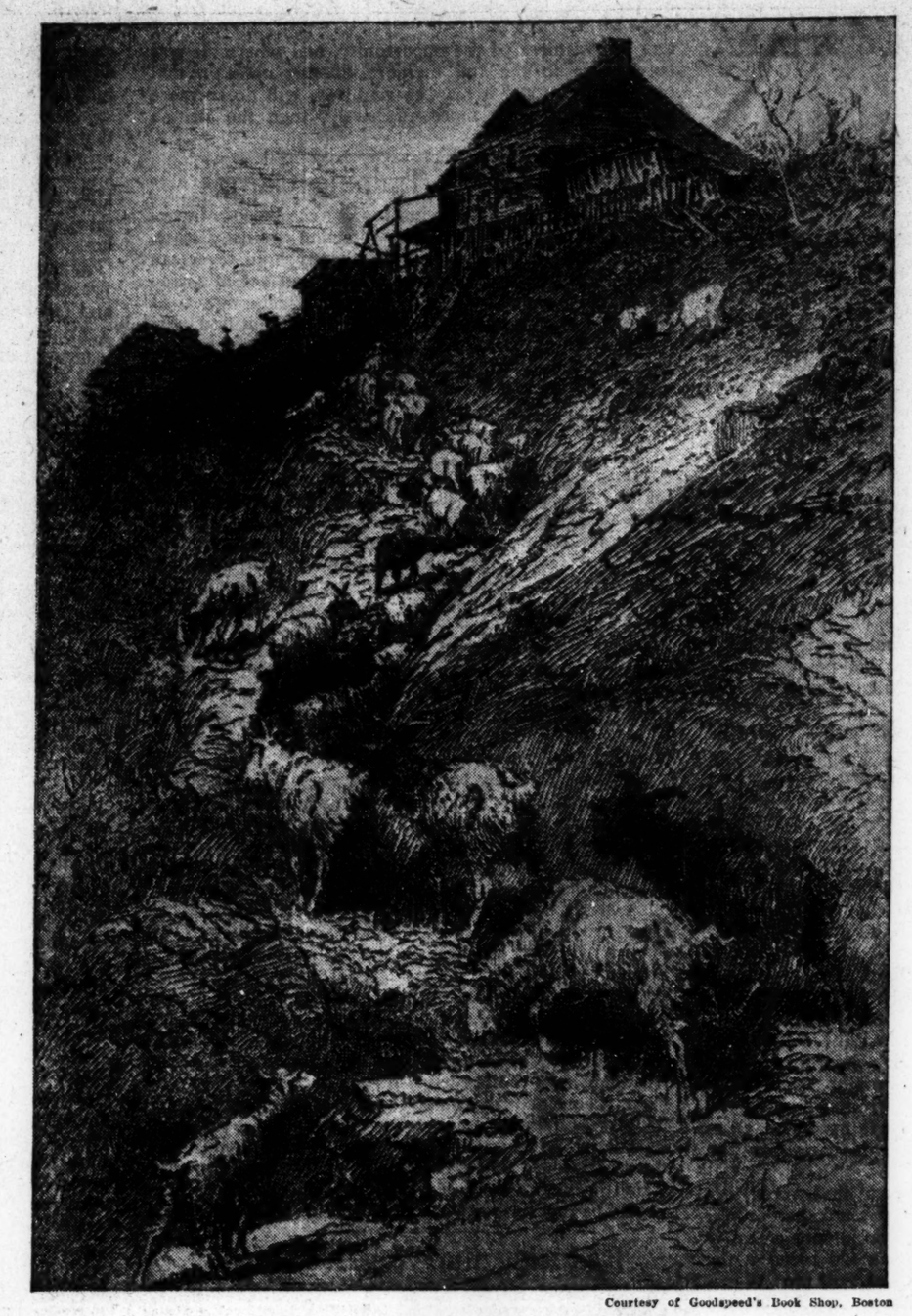
"Sall, ye've dune the job this time, Jamie. Ye're an awfu' creetic. Yon man 'ill keep a quiet cheep till he gets Sooth. It passes me hoo a body wi' sae little in him hes the face tae open his mooth."

"Ye did it weel, Jamie," Domsie added, "a clean furrow frae end to end."

"Toots, fouk, yir makin' ower muckle o' it. It wes licht grund, no worth puttin' in a ploo."

Mr. Hopps explained to me, before leaving, that he had been much pleased with the scenery of our Glen, but disappointed in the people.

"They may not be hignorant," said the little man doubtfully, "but no man could call them haffable."—From "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," by Ian Maclaren.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

*"Goats," from the etching by J. A. S. Monks*

## The Binding of Books

"The bookbinder's art too often destroys books when the artist is careless, but it is the only mode of preventing our volumes from falling to pieces, and from being some day disregarded as waste-paper," writes Andrew Lang in "The Library." "A well-bound book, especially a book from a famous collection, has its price, even if its literary contents be of trifling value. A leather coat fashioned by Derome, or Le Bascon, or Duseuil, will win respect and careful handling for one specimen of an edition whereof all the others have perished. Nothing is so slatternly as the aspect of a book merely stitched in the French fashion, when the threads begin to stretch, and the paper covers to curl and be torn. Worse consequences follow, whole sheets are lost, the volumes become worthless, and the owner must often be at the expense of purchasing another copy, if he can, for the edition may now be out of print. Thus binding of some sort not only adds a grace to the library, presenting to the eye the cheerful gilded rows of our volumes, but it is a positive economy. In the case of our cloth-covered English works, the need of binding is not so immediately obvious. But our publishers have a taste for clothing their editions in tender tones of colour, stamped, often, with landscapes printed in gold, in white, or what not. Covers like this, may or may not please the eye while they are new and clean, but they soon become dirty and hideous. When a book is covered in cloth of good dark tint it may be allowed to remain unbound, but the primrose and lilac hues soon call out for the aid of the binder.

"Much has been written of late about bookbinding. In a later part of this manual we shall have something to say about historical examples of the art and the performances of the great masters. At present one must begin by giving the practical rule, that a book should be bound in harmony with its character and its value. The bibliophile, if he could give the rein to his passions, would bind every book he cares to possess in a full coat of morocco, or (if it did not age too fast) of Russia leather. But to do this is beyond the power of most of us. Only works of great rarity or value should be full bound in morocco. If we have the luck to light on a Shakespeare quarto, on some masterpiece of Aldus Manutius, by all means let us entrust it to the most competent binder, and instruct him to do justice to the volume. Let old English books, as More's 'Utopia,' have a cover of stamped and emblazoned calf. Let the binder clothe an early Rabelais or Marot in the style favoured by Grolier, in leather tooled with geometrical patterns. Let a Molière or Corneille be bound in the graceful contemporary style of Le Gascon, where the lace-like pattern of the gilding resembles the Venetian point-lace, for which La Fontaine liked to ruin himself. Let a binding, à la fanfare, in the style of Thouvenin, denote a novelist of the last century, let panelled Russia leather array a folio of Shakespeare, and let English works of a hundred years ago be clothed in the sturdy fashion of Roger Payne. Again, the bibliophile may prefer to have the leather stamped with his arms and crest, like de Thou, Henri III, D'Hoym, Madame du Barry, and most of the collectors of the seventeenth centuries. Yet there are books of great price which one would hesitate to bind in new covers. An Aldine or an Elzevir, in its old vellum or paper wrapper, with uncut leaves, should be left just as it came from the presses of the great printers. In this condition it is a far more interesting relic. But a morocco case may be made for the book, and lettered properly on the back, so that the volume, though really unbound, may take its place with the bound books on the shelves. A copy of any of Shelley's poems, in the original wrappers, should, I venture to think, be treated thus, and so should the original editions of Keats's and of Mr. Tennyson's works. A collector, who is also an author, will perhaps like to have copies of his own works in morocco, for their coats will give them a chance of surviving the storms of time. But most other books, not of the highest rarity and interest, will be sufficiently clothed in half-bindings, that is, with leather backs and corners, while the rest of the cover is of cloth or paper or whatever other substance seems most appropriate."

## The Song of the Racing Oar

This is the song of the racing oar;
I heard it once on the Putney shore;
And a March wind caught it and blew it on,
While eight oars sang it in unison:—
Out of the water clean and gay;
Rattle your lively hands away!
Steady your swing, for there's work to do;
Reach, and grip it, and drive it through!

—R. C. Lehman.

## A Distinction

The aim of book-reviewing is to engage in discussion of our contemporaries, and this is why book-reviewing, which is a department of journalism, must be carefully distinguished from criticism, which is a department of literature.—Brander Matthews.

## In a Ragged Line

In a ragged line they straggle up the hillside—home. A thousand times and more have they been over this path, and yet it adds something to their homecoming each night to nibble about in search of choice morsels which they know only too well are not at the foot of the hill but at the top. For the hillside has long since surrendered to them in its struggles to keep a bit of green alive against its brown back, and it has been many a day since it could be said that here
the long grey tufts,
Which the goats love, are jewell'd thick with dew.
There would be short shrift indeed for any kind of tufts in the face of this motley multitude of gray and white and black, going up and down, up and down, morning and evening, evening and morning.

One goat at the left of the ragged line has left his comrades and is having a diversion out of the fancy that he sees a blade, or a tuft or something or other green along the side of the hill, and the adventure of it all tempts him. But his attitude is at least doubtful and probably the winding of the goatherd's horn will have him up the slope with his fellows within the moment. Perhaps another day the tuft will have grown into something really worth while.

## The Campanile at Florence

In its first appeal to the stranger's eye there is something unpleasing; a mingling, as it seems to him, of over severity with over minuteness. But let him give it time, as he should do to all other consummate art. I remember well how, when a boy, I used to despise that Campanile, and think it meanly smooth and finished. But I have since lived beside it many a day, and looked out upon it from my windows by sunlight and moonlight, and I shall not soon forget how profound and gloomy appeared to me the savageness of the Northern Gothic, when I afterwards stood, for the first time, beneath the front of Salisbury. The contrast is indeed strange if it could be quickly felt, between the rising of those grey walls out of their quiet swarded space, like dark and barren rocks out of a green lake, with their rude, moldering, rough-grained shafts, and triple lights, without tracery or other ornament than the martins' nests in the height of them, and that bright, smooth, sunny surface of glowing jasper, those spiral shafts and fairy traceries, so white, so faint, so crystalline, that their slight shapes are hardly traced in darkness on the pallor of the Eastern sky, that serene height of mountain alabaster, colored like a morning cloud, and chased like a sea shell.—"Seven Lamps of Architecture," Ruskin.

## Lowell on Thackeray and Dickens

We are not fond of comparative criticism, we mean of that kind which brings forward the merit of one man as if it depreciated the different merit of another, nor of supercilious criticism, which measures every talent by some ideal standard of possible excellence, and, if it fall short, can find nothing to admire. A thing is either good in itself or good for nothing. Yet there is such a thing as a contrast of differences between two eminent intellects by which we may perhaps arrive at a clearer perception of what is characteristic in each. It is almost impossible, indeed, to avoid some sort of a parallel à la Plutarch between Thackeray and Dickens. We do not intend to make out which is the greater, for they may be equally great, though utterly unlike, but merely to touch on a few striking points. Thackeray, in his more elaborate works always paints character and Dickens single peculiarities. Thackeray's personages are all men, those of Dickens personified oddities. The one is an artist, the other a caricaturist; the one pathetic, the other sentimental. Nothing is more instructive than the difference between the illustrations of their respective works. Thackeray's figures are such as we meet about the streets, while the artists who draw for Dickens invariably fall into the exceptionally grotesque. Thackeray's style is perfect, that of Dickens often painfully mannered. Nor is the contrast less remarkable in the quality of character which each selects. Thackeray looks at life from the club-house window, Dickens from the reporter's box in the police-court. Dickens is certainly one of the greatest comic writers that ever lived, and has perhaps created more types of oddity than any other. His faculty of observation is marvellous, his variety inexhaustible. Thackeray's round of character is very limited; he repeated himself continually, and, as we think, had pretty well emptied his stock of invention. But his characters are masterpieces, always governed by those average motives, and acted upon by those average sentiments, which all men have in common. They never act like heroes and heroines, but like men and women.

Thackeray's style is beyond praise,—so easy, so limpid, showing everywhere by unobtrusive allusions how rich he was in modern culture, it has the highest charm of gentlemanly conversation. And it was natural to him—his early works ("The Great Hoggarty Diamond," for example) being as perfect, as low in tone, as the latest. He was in all respects the most finished example we have of what is called a man of the world.—"The Function of the Poet and Other Essays," James Russell Lowell.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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1921


## EDITORIALS

### Toward the Washington Conference

THERE can be no question that one of the great ends to be aimed at in deciding the purpose and methods of the forthcoming conference in Washington, on disarmament and on the Pacific question, is that these should be kept as simple as possible. Nothing should be more sedulously guarded against than the introduction of the smallest unnecessary detail or the most apparently innocuous supplementary question. The story of the negotiations between the nations, during the past two and a half years, affords a warning at every turn of the dangers and difficulties which, sooner or later, result from the admission to debate of irrelevant or only partly relevant issues. On this point those responsible for the gathering must be inexorable. The task may not be an easy one. Human nature being what it is, and human interest being what it is, the question of relevancy and irrelevancy may not be easy to decide, but it is perfectly safe to say that, given good will and a single-minded honesty of purpose, a decision on this point will be reached much more readily than could have been thought possible.

The first prerequisite is trust, and here the way of attainment lies curiously open. Again and again, during the past few years, public men and women on both sides of the Atlantic have united in the great conclusion that the bond of unity between the Anglo-Saxon peoples is their inheritance of and allegiance to the same ideals. Every time any section of the Anglo-Saxon people have had recourse to these ideals, underlying and embodied in all their great charters, from Magna Charta to the Declaration of Independence, they have found themselves in the presence of all their race. A great statesman returning to his own country from the Peace Conference at Paris, two years ago, spoke of how glad he was to be back again where nothing had to be explained to him. In the presence of Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence and the ideals which gave them birth, the Anglo-Saxon, whether he happens to come from Great Britain or the United States, from New Zealand or Alaska, does not need to have anything explained to him. He knows where to look for his neighbor and always finds him there.

In saying this much, nothing is said that would presume an inferiority for the ideals of any other people. The only point worthy of consideration in such a matter is the simple fact that a complete accord between the British Commonwealth and the United States at Washington must result in a great step being taken toward the attainment of a world peace. The one sure way to this accord is a patient, faithful recourse, again and again, to the great fundamental unities upon which the superstructure of both nations, or groups of nations, rests. It is for this reason chiefly, perhaps, that many will welcome the decision of the British Government to defer to the wishes of Washington in not urging the desirability of a preliminary conference before the great gathering in the United States capital. The advantages of such a conference, either in London or somewhere in the United States, must have seemed very real to the British authorities, from every point of view. At the present time, statesmen from all over the British Commonwealth are gathered together in London. They have shown during the Imperial Conference, just ended, how greatly they may contribute to the understanding and settlement of many complex issues. They are all intimately concerned in the tremendous questions which will be discussed at Washington, and it cannot but appear to the British Government that the ascertaining of their views beforehand, in some kind of common council, would be of immense value in settling the issues which will confront the conference at Washington.

The view taken of the matter, however, by the United States authorities was that any preliminary conference could not fail to give a cut-and-dried appearance to the matters to be discussed at Washington. How far Washington is right in this contention is for the moment nothing to the point. What is to the point is the simple fact that Great Britain and the dominions have shown themselves willing to trust America and to recognize the possibility of her more detached view in this matter being the more just view. It is perfectly true that the decision may mean that the conference at Washington may not include so many "first statesmen" as it might otherwise have done. But this disadvantage is more than compensated for by the access of trust and understanding which must flow from this demonstration, on the part of one of the chief parties to the conference, of a willingness to defer to another's judgment on a matter of such supreme importance.

As to the personnel of the conference the fact that it now seems assured that Mr. Lloyd George will head the British delegation cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction to those who have followed, with any understanding, the work of the British Premier during the past few years. In spite of all that has been said about him, in certain quarters, Mr. Lloyd George stands out preeminently as a peacemaker. On many occasions he may seem to attain his ends by simple adroitness; but, on any really great issue, when the demand for sincerity of purpose is imperative, no man knows better than the British Premier the utter necessity of having recourse to the broadest possible view and of making appeal to the simplest facts. Anyone who will consider the method followed by Mr. Lloyd George on the some half-dozen occasions, during the past two or three years, when he has seemed to change the whole aspect of things at a time of great crisis by a single speech, will find that he did so by an appeal to the simplest possible fundamental truths. No statesman, surely, in any way worthy of the name, will be able to attend the conference at Washington without a deep sense of the greatness of the occasion and the vastness of the opportunity, and where all will surely rise to the full measure of this occasion and opportunity, none, it may be ventured, will do so more whole-heartedly, or more effectively, than the British Premier.

### Inoculation in Training Camps

ONE of the arguments in favor of compulsory inoculation is that it gives complete protection against disease. It has been argued, for instance, that typhoid fever can be prevented by general vaccination, and yet at Camp Roosevelt, near Muskegon, Michigan, nine cases of typhoid fever have been reported among the 600 who are in training there, and who had all been inoculated against typhoid. Cases of soldiers or sailors who found that they were not immune after having been vaccinated were frequent during the war, but were often suppressed or explained away in the official reports which dealt with the subject.

It has been pointed out many times that there is no reason for compelling every one to be inoculated, for, even according to the medical theory, those who are vaccinated are supposed to be protected against those who are not. Hence those who are unwilling to submit to serum treatment should not be compelled to do so. The medical officers might also argue that they are responsible for the health of those in training. If this is true, they are responsible in case of the failure of inoculation. As a matter of fact, they would be fulfilling their responsibility better if they left each one free to choose his own form of protection or treatment. For clearly there must be a better kind of protection than this which has been proved ineffective at Camp Roosevelt.

A fact that many people do not realize is that during the war medical domination in the army and navy was sought, not merely because of the exigency, but in order that a great arbitrary system might be built up for use after the war. It is the operation of this system which the public is encountering now. Though too much power has already been given to the medical profession in the United States Army and Navy and elsewhere, there is still opportunity for a reaction against this unjust domination. So much propaganda for medical control is being printed that the public needs constant enlightenment as to the arguments on the other side. Medical propaganda is not to be taken at its face value, but every statement needs to be questioned, for every instance of ineffective serum treatment puts the burden of proof on those who would make it continuously compulsory. Surely citizens should be just as free to go to training camps without being inoculated as they are to go to other camps for their vacations. If he is to be free from medical supervision in his ordinary relationships with other people, he should be just as free when he is having military training.

### Reducing the Wages of Money

ANOTHER 50 cents a year has been cut off the interest wages of every $100 involved in discounting by the Bank of England, and by several of the member banks of the United States federal reserve system, which also has announced a reduction in the rediscounting rate from 6 to 5½ per cent. Financiers and business men are encouraged by such action, for they see in it convincing evidence of an improving economic condition throughout the world. One reason advanced for retaining the high rate of interest was the fear of a revival in speculation, which has been one of the great causes of the economic disturbance. Recent developments indicate that some speculators have been taught a severe lesson, even though others have made unconscionable profits. Generally it is realized that the days of unbridled speculation are over, for the present, at any rate, hence money rates ought not to be artificially held up on that possibility when every effort should be turned to a restoration of more normal conditions.

The average person accepts the verdict of lower rates, but may not know how or whether he is benefited. Not only is every one affected by the result of the reduction in the bank rate, but every one contributes, almost imperceptibly perhaps, to the causes which turn the tide, for society is made up of individuals, and the result comes from the aggregate actions of a ruling majority. At the present time probably most persons are affected by the money rates through the rent situation. This is how it works. Reduction in the bank rate comes with easing money conditions, that is to say, more plentiful money. Easing money, just now, comes with the liquidation of loans to some speculators who borrowed to enable them to hold goods for higher prices. Curtailed buying, for one thing, forced those who borrowed in order to speculate either to borrow more so as to pay increasing charges, or to liquidate, probably at a loss, but it released money, which now becomes available at a lower rate for more constructive and productive purposes. This means the beginning of the end of stagnation.

Money, as a commodity, appears to present the same problem as other commodities in the world, namely, that of distribution rather than lack. Since this condition seems to hamper building, for instance, it is interesting to see where some of the credit goes that may be withheld from construction. One may start with the fact that prices for building materials have risen, and that those handling them may require more than a fair share of credit in order to maintain high prices. For this privilege they are willing to pay higher interest.

The normal flow of money for finished houses is thus decreased, since it naturally runs to the spot offering the greatest returns. But what happens? The share flowing to those who are holding materials that should go into the building of houses brings hardships because there is no building. Thus it is clearly a case of the high-priced material reducing its own opportunity for utilization, and at the same time calling for further financial help in order to maintain itself in idleness. Such a condition continues until the demand for houses becomes so acute that it offers a higher return than the material can afford to pay for remaining in idleness, or the increasing load of interest and other charges are so great that the high price of materials is broken, and a forced sale at a more normal figure, with a loss thrown in, results. Of course there are other ways in which the artificial condition may be changed, but over-expansion and extended inflation in any line are destined for a fall, as the world is witnessing today.

Since the masters of money make every effort to keep that "servant" employed so as to yield the highest possible profit, it is conceded that this "worker" is not held idle any longer than is absolutely necessary. Its occupation, however, is of great importance. So much financial service is now needed in the United States to relieve the housing shortage that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that he is considering plans for diverting a large proportion of the nation's postal and other savings deposits into building channels. Such a proposal calls attention to an obligation which the banker owes to society. He should do his part in seeing that a proper proportion of money and credit is provided for housing purposes. But the people could help themselves more than they do if they understood better and utilized the methods of financing which Mr. Hoover points out. There are many channels open to the public whereby individuals may contribute to the relief of the housing shortage, one of which is by investing in those banks that devote their deposits to building homes. Of course there is always the opportunity for private loans on real estate mortgages, or a person can use his own money for building purposes. The lack of appreciation of these opportunities contributes to the high price of building, scarcity of homes, and consequent high rents.

Thus are individuals affected by reduced bank rates, and it becomes clearer how they can take a larger hand in the regulation of finance, if they will. One of the most direct and effective ways, it should be remembered, is by withholding their money from the speculator and investing in real estate or other essentials.

### Irrigation in Mexico

BECAUSE agricultural development is one of the chief ways in which the population of a country is stabilized, Mexico needs this development especially. Those who are profitably engaged in the cultivation of land, and preferably of their own land, have little inclination to give time and effort to revolutionary activity. In Mexico, therefore, prosperity and general readjustment will be achieved in part through the encouragement of agriculture. In this development, the proper distribution of water, especially in a semi-arid country, is one of the most important factors. If water can be furnished to small farmers, as well as to the large companies, the people will find a satisfaction in being rightly busy which they could never find in fighting.

Mr. Manuel A. Miranda, an engineer of Mexico City, says that "Reclamation and irrigation plans involving some $15,000,000 in gold are being undertaken by the Mexican National Government, in order to furnish more arable, watered land for small farmers, and to provide labor for the unemployed, who are increasing in numbers with the disbanding of the federal and revolutionary armies." From investigating the extensive irrigation systems in California and Arizona he expects to gain much that will be helpful to those working on the irrigation projects in Mexico. Eventually, of course, even the desert places can be made productive by irrigation and other means. The department which is concerned especially with development in Mexico desires to make use of the subterranean waters as well as of the surface waters in the arid regions that are to be irrigated. If these waters can be conserved, partly by the placing of dams on the bed-rock, and if the water can then be distributed properly to farmers over wide areas, much desert land can be reclaimed, and much quiet prosperity will no doubt ensue.

Reclamation is a fascinating subject because it is constructive. The enthusiasm of an engineer who is considering reclamation projects is itself a constructive influence. Even though the exact details of his proposals may not be achieved, exactness is certainly an admirable quality which it is good to see manifested in Mexican plans for development. If these plans are carried out, engineers in the United States and elsewhere should be able to learn much from what Mexico accomplishes. Thus the extension of irrigation in Mexico will help, not only to bring about settled conditions within the country, but also to solve the problem of the relations of Mexico with its chief neighbor, which certainly should not desire merely to exploit profuse natural resources by securing concessions, but should wish to aid in real development and in an exchange of benefits.

### The Cooperator and Education

AT A time when the demand for economy threatens seriously to hamper the progress of education in Great Britain, it is particularly welcome to find the cooperative movement, as a whole, so insistent upon the necessity for uninterrupted advance, and so determined to secure and safeguard such advance, in so far as it lies in its power to do so. The speech delivered at the recent annual cooperative congress, held at Scarborough, by J. T. Davis of the central education committee of the Cooperative Union, made it perfectly clear that, as far as the union was concerned, the educational ideals of the cooperative movement are to be maintained and developed to the full. "It is, therefore, necessary," declared Mr. Davis, after referring to the economy campaign and its effect upon education, "that we should reaffirm our faith in a 'humane education as an essential element in the social aims of democracy.'" He then went on to insist that in education lay the hope of the world's freedom from internecine strife, and that schools must cease to be mere buildings where children are gathered together so many days in the week. They must, he said, be recognized as "educational sanctuaries" where the boy and girl may be sure of receiving education in the most comprehensive meaning of that term. Mr. Davis is clearly of the opinion that not curtailment in expenditure on education, but a courageous increase in expenditure is the way out of present international difficulties, financial and economic, and, holding such views, he is strongly opposed to the present-day tendency toward the commercialization of education.

That it is time such opposition were strongly expressed is evident enough. One of the aftermaths of the war is an intense belief in tangible result as the only proof of efficiency in almost any direction, but especially in education. Mental training for its own sake is often in serious danger of being passed over in favor of such specific training as will fit a boy or girl to do a certain thing or follow a certain calling. This, as was inevitable, has produced the specious argument alluded to by Mr. Davis that, inasmuch as 85 per cent of the population belong to the class of people obliged to earn their living by manual labor, it is advisable, in order to maintain the economic security of the State, "to educate our boys and girls towards and not away from the performance of this necessary amount of manual labor." Such an argument will not, of course, bear analysis for a moment. There is nothing in the hardest manual labor inconsistent with the most liberal education, as is clearly proved, if any proof be needed, by the fact that they are so often found conjoined. Any belief that they are inconsistent is the result of inadequate education, and the remedy will be found, not in giving the boy or girl "that education befitting his station in life and best calculated to keep him quiet," but in giving him an education so broad and liberal, in every way, as to enable him to see what labor really is and the folly of grading it according to an entirely supposititious order of dignities. "The cooperative movement," declared Mr. Davis, "demands an educational system which shall touch effectively the child, the adolescent and the adult." This is a worthy ideal, and is being worthily maintained by the cooperative movement.

### Editorial Notes

VISCOUNT FINLAY'S recipe for the cure of the habit of looking on the dark side of things is a simple one: "Try a visit to Canada," he says. "In Canada you will find Britain with the dew of youth still upon her." This is quite true, but the dew of youth is not confined to nations young in the point of time, and it is its presence upon the brow of Britain that is so disturbing to so many. They have eyes and yet do not see that a fresh world has sprung up so exceedingly dewy that no one should need a change to America to realize it. But the recipe is good, nevertheless, for there are many things in America for the Englishman to learn; and not least is to appreciate the intensity of life and thought in the mother country.

THIS time it is American literature which, according to Brander Matthews, comes in for wholesale criticism by the German savant. America, according to the lecturer at the University of Berlin quoted by Mr. Matthews, is inhospitable to literature and art; people of the United States are no longer Anglo-Saxon; Poe is not an American but a universal singer out of time and place; Walt Whitman is the prophet of what America might have been and not of what it is; in drama American literature has failed most grievously; and when American national masterpieces do finally appear, they will not be English in spirit. The only just conclusion, therefore, that the critic draws is that if American art is not American, it must be—German! So we are told of the "German element in Poe and Joaquin Miller, the German-Jewish in Bret Harte"; and that even the "modern American novelist whose work most faithfully and spaciously reflects the life of the new America is an American of German descent." Perhaps the English will now feel a little more reconciled to the recent discovery by German savants that the immortal Shakespeare was a German!

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO wants Florence to be rechristened Fiorenza. Very naturally, the proposal is met with opposition. The notabilities of Florence are strongly against it. There is not much likelihood of the change being made. The name of Florence is woven into too much history to be so lightly altered, even though a poet be in favor of a change. If a small English town may be mentioned in the same breath as the mighty city of Italy, the story of Rugeley may be recalled. Two generations ago Rugeley earned notoriety through the misdeeds of one Palmer. A deputation of the townsmen waited on the Prime Minister beseeching his aid in getting the name of the town changed. "Pam" listened attentively, and his reply was very short. "Why not name it after me—Palmerstown?" and so Rugely it remained.

EVEN if Philadelphia set an example by abolishing the orchestra in its "movie" houses, it seems unlikely that other cities will follow the example. Music was presumably introduced into the cinemas for two specific purposes, to help the illusion and to make up in some way for the absence of the human voice. Music is thus a tribute to the cardinal defects of the motion picture as an entertainment. How often a humorous situation needs helping out with the aid of the instrumentalist, and the responsive roars from the audience often testify to the telling effect which a musician can produce. Without musical accompaniment audiences might resort to talking. Thus Philadelphia might do worse than compound with its musicians and pay the higher wage that they are said to demand.

WHEN an ancient carryall with a broken wheel held up the long line of automobiles for ten minutes at perhaps the busiest traffic point in Massachusetts, and was finally bundled into a side street to await repairs, hundreds of machines are said to have "honked" their disapproval. In this, however, they may be regarded as having laid themselves open to criticism on the ground that the powerful car of today ought to make thoughtfulness for other people a prime consideration on the road, especially where so venerable a representative of the past is concerned. Even a broken-down carryall has some rights, and they must be preserved.

MR. H. G. WELLS deserves to be congratulated on his success in providing Russian men of letters, or such of them as remain after the débâcle, with books to enable them to carry on their studies. Of course, since Mr. Wells started on his good work, the cry from Russian intellectuals has been for food, actual bread to keep the wolf from the door. Bolshevism is not tender to the man of letters, any more than it is to the rest of the community, and it has placed the most learned members of the Russian state at a signal and cruel disadvantage.